FREE INDIA

34th Year Of Publication March 4, 1973 ★ 20 Paise

Reactionaries In Congress

Balkanisation Strategy

V. V. S. Aiyar: Biography

Health & Family Planning News

LIC on PNB Share offer

Problems of Hijacking

On Fibs, Birds And St. Francis

Elections: U. K And U. S. Style

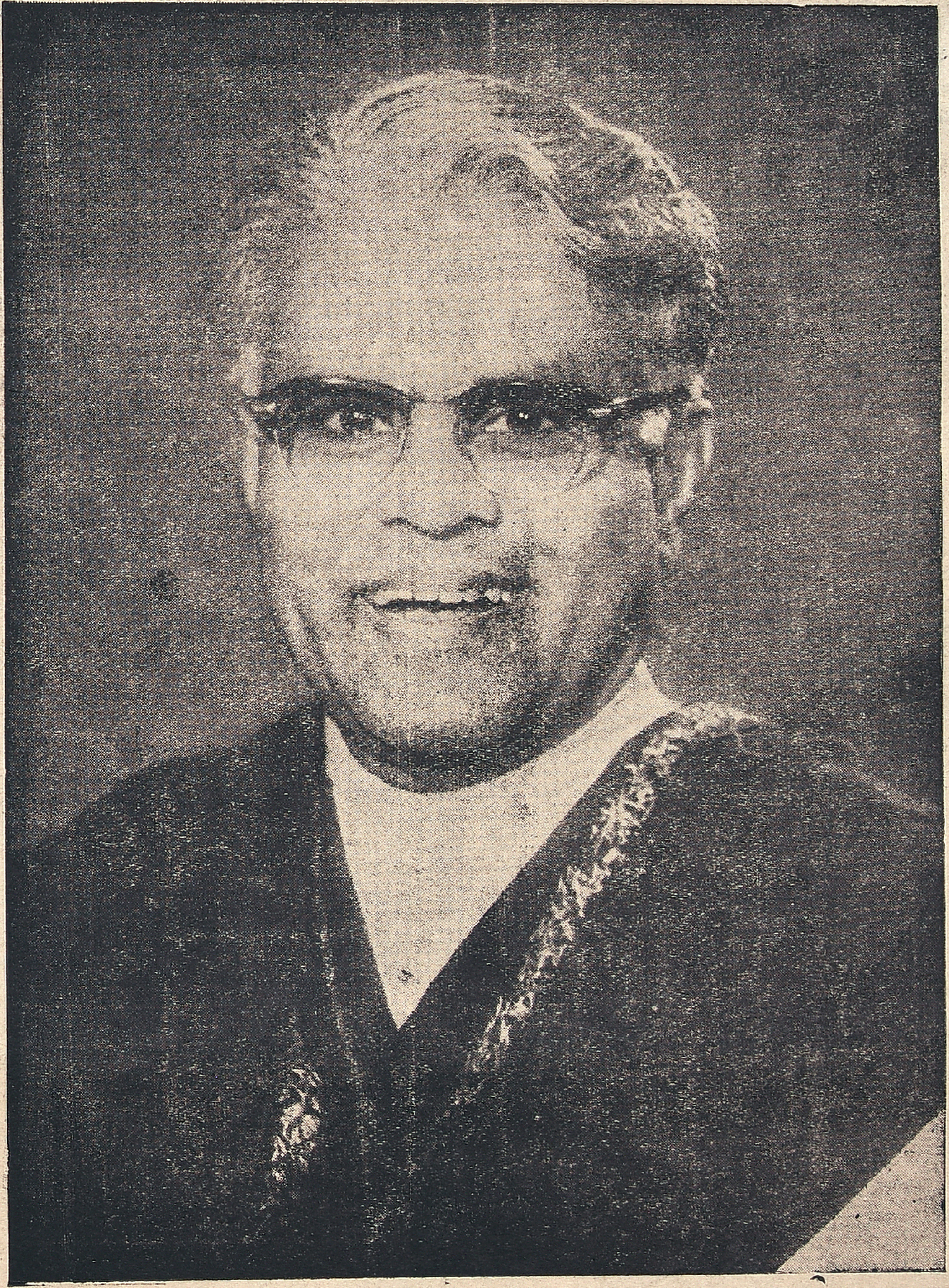
Institute For Cine Actors

Rich Crops From Saline Lands

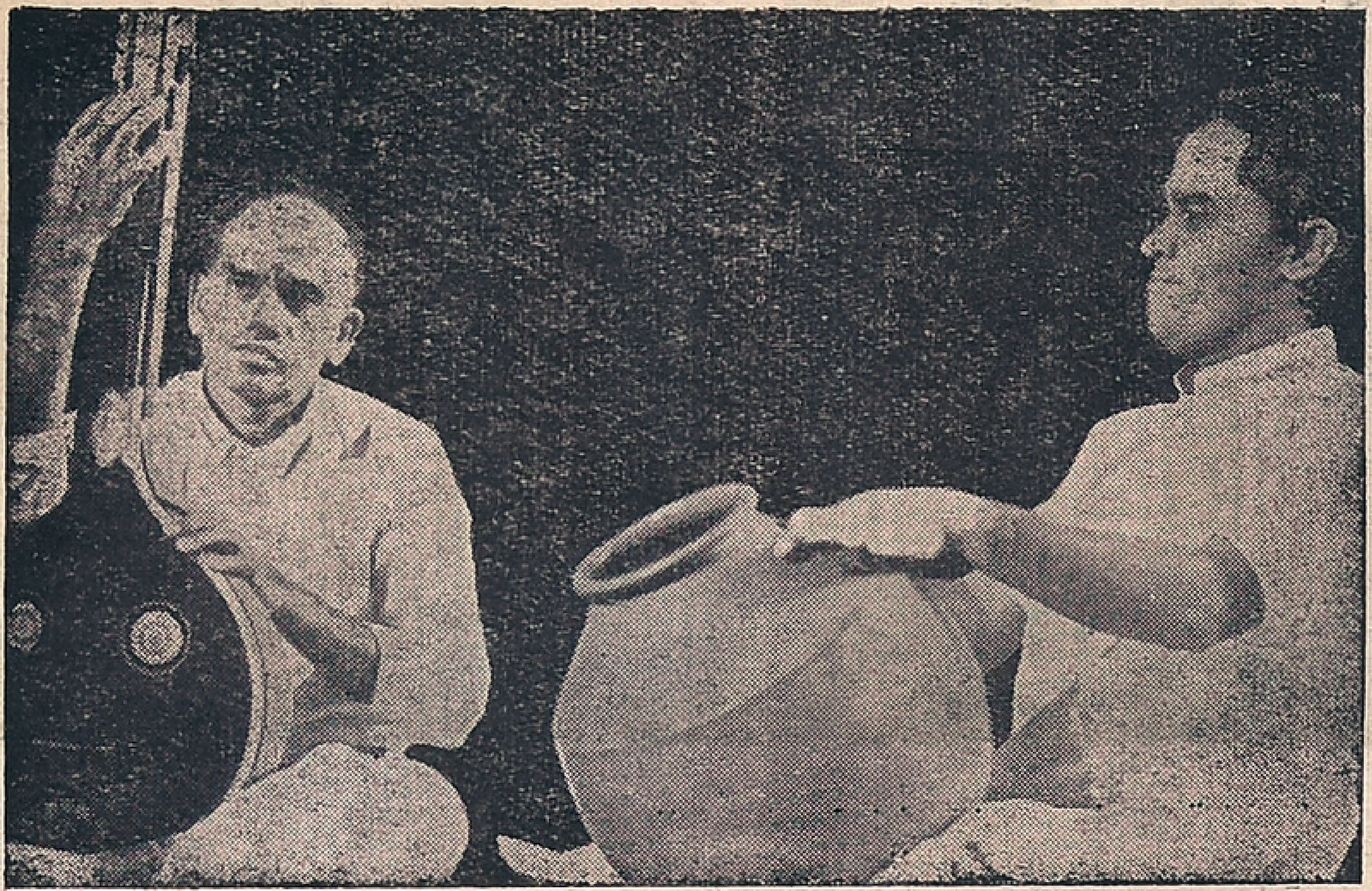
Strange But True!

A Page Full of Humour

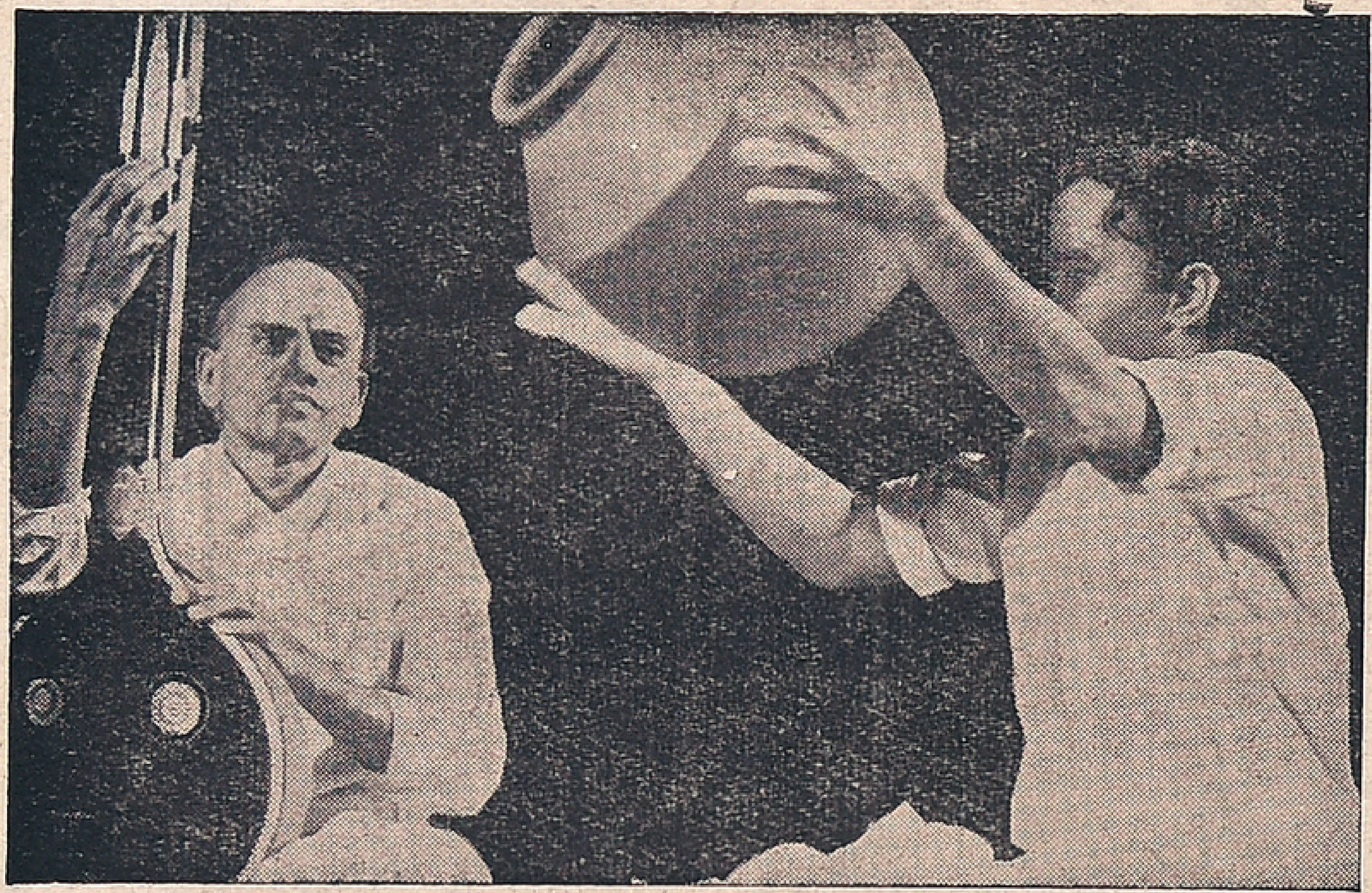
Muscovite's Diary



SOUTH INDIAS FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



(Top & Bottom)
Vinayakaram's Ghatam playing was very much appreciated.



Tete-A-Tete With India

Six dancers and 11 musicians from India gave guest performances in Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and in many cities of the Russian Federation. Everywhere they enjoyed a roaring success.

The very first number of the concert programme they showed in Moscow captivated the public. Four musicians played India's classical melodies with such a deep feeling that the audience rewarded this quartet with a hearty applause.

Applause reached a new frenzy when Damayanti Joshi, four Javeri Sisters and Shantibala gave their dance performances.

Damayanti Joshi showed how perfectly she had mastered the Kathak style not only as a dancer, but also as a choreographer.

The javeri Sisters and Shantibala showed a char-

(Contd. on Third Cover)

A captivating pose.

16.3.73 1001
Mr. G. D. Naidu
Gopal Bagh,
Avanashi Road
Coimbatore-18.

FREE INDIA
Phone: 85304
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
6 Months Rs. 5 00
1 Year Rs. 10 00
Single Copy 20 Ps.
OUTSIDE INDIA
6 Months Rs. 10
1 Year Rs. 20
Circulation Manager
FREE INDIA WEEKLY
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2

Regd. No. 4181. 20 PAISE Telephone: 85304
34th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Free India

Founder: E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XXXIV | Madras, Sunday, Mar. 4, 1973 | No. 23

murphy radio
Delights the home!
V.G. Panneerdas & Co.
SAIDAPET, MADRAS-15.
Phone: 442333
Branch:
T'NAGAR, MADRAS-17.
Phone: 440246

Have Reactionaries Infiltrated Into Congress?

THE paradoxes of the present situation in the country are glaring indeed, writes the Mainstream in an editiorial.

The Congress under Smt Indira Gandhi swept the polls in two successive elections and even today commands an overwhelming majority in Parliament; and yet the Prime Minister could be provoked by some Opposition demonstrations into offering to step down—an offer which she, presumably, after sober second thoughts, withdrew the next day with equal fanfare. Similarly, on the economic front, while the Government and the ruling party have been promising radical reforms, the rise in prices and in unemployment go on unchecked. There is plenty of talk of socialism, while money bags have unmistakable access to the powers that be.

One year ago, the picture was very different. Not only was the glow of triumph at the liberation of Bangladesh the only unifying factor for the nation, but the justifiable expectations roused that Smt Gandhi and her party would ensure a fair deal for the common man. It was on this basis that she got an unprecedented mandate which even her father had not received since Independence.

TROJAN HORSES

It was the opportunity of a life-time for any political leader, as one watched the procession of fallen gods of the Right, along with whom went down the opportunists and adventurists of the Left. The unity of the national will was welded as never before.

Reaction has learnt its lesson in avoiding a frontal challenge; the two successive electoral debacles in 1971 and 1972 for the parties of the Right taught the reactionary forces to change their strategy. Quite a considerable section of them jumped back into the Congress bandwagon, to fight the battle from within, and these Trojan Horses have been given protection by some of the party bosses not only at the Pradesh level but even by some members of the Congress High Command operating as the conduit of Big Business.

And from outside, Reaction became wise not to throw ideological challenge against the rising tide of radicalism inside the Congress ranks; instead, it has in the last few months unfolded its plan of creating continuous disruption, exploiting all the weak points in the Congress camp and inciting diversionary issues which can divide the masses and thereby provide a breathing space for the vested interests to consolidate their political base.

ANDHRA EXAMPLE

The conflagration in Andhra provides a classic example of this new strategy. The three-month old agitation started with the State Government employees resenting the Mulki Rules, but soon the reactionary forces, both inside the Congress and outside it, succeeded in involving different sections of the people, and organised gangs could go about giving the impression to the outside world that a mass popular upheaval had taken place. Significantly, it is the US news-magazine *Time* which has given it that testimonial: "The rebellion has mushroomed into a popular movement with the support of an estimated 99 per cent of the people in the area."

By bribery and terror tactics—in which some of the Naxalites acted as tools of the powerful landed interests—a number of political figures have been dragooned into it. All this time, the leaders of the agitation could draw upon the support of all those bigwigs in the Pradesh Congress who are opposed to land reforms or have been known to be linked with the tobacco or the illicit liquor lobby, or with rice smugglers. It is this that has provided a grand opportunity for the Grand Alliance parties which have now practically taken over the agitation.

TWO CRUCIAL WEEKS

It would, however, be unfair to throw all the blame on the Congress leaders, though many of them are deeply involved in this whole game of the Andhra vested interests. At the Centre, there was the spectacle of vacuous indecision coupled with the exploded practice of coming to terms with the clamour of the vested interests. The effete Chief Minister was allowed to continue, while it was clear early in January that things had irrevocably gone out of control.

Sri K.C. Pant, whether through incompetence, ignorance of design, held back the President's Rule for at least two crucial weeks, thereby providing a golden opportunity to the separatists to consolidate and spread their agitation. For such mishandling, one would have, under normal circumstances, expected Sri Pant to pay the price: instead, he was confirmed in the important Home assignment when the ministerial reshuffle took place at the Centre. To an unbiased observer, the Prime Minister seems to have permitted herself to share in Sri Pant's guilts giving one more example of suicidal dithering.

TROUBLES IN CACHAR

But Andhra is by no means an isolated development. The troubles in Cachar have been allowed to grow; and in this, the role of Sri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, desperately trying to play up to the parochial gallery in Assam,

(Contd on page 12)

How, Where And Why?

By P. B. SREENIVOS
Cine Play-back Artiste

Days and nights are rolling by
Knowing not, how, where and why?
Earth is bold and Sky is shy
Woman is Earth and Man is sky!

None is hearing anyone's cry
Eyes are wet but hearts are dry!
Words are sweet but looks are shy
One another, all began to spy!!

Face is straight but smile is wry
One sells oneself, even for a pie!
For no purpose one does lie
On their death-bed, principles lie!!!

These days love too, money can buy
If one is capable of a rich try!
In fire good lives often fry
Goodness has been bidden Good-Bye!!!!

On the roads of Despair, ply
Talents of each ambitious guy!
Beyond the stars too, Man may fly
He can neither live nor die!!!!!

Of Fibs, Birds And St. Francis

I am no celebrated liar, like Ananias: but just as I have fubbed off and fubbed off, avoiding tasks my conscience told me I should have done, so have I in a longish life fibbed and fibbed. Although I've not fibbed enough to have acquired the nickname *Fibber Speirs*, I have sometimes made rather free artistic translations of the truth. This is no time for particulars, with one exception.

For many years I have been telling birds that I am Saint Francis, and they have believed me. I have always admired and looked up to wild animals and birds. And although I have experienced a few intimacies with some, they for the most part have kept a wary distance from me, suspicous of my proffered friendship. Once I sheltered a a brown thrush overnight in my cabin here on Burying Island, in Taunton Bay, near Hancock, Maine. I was fond of telling friends how I rescued the little creature from a rain barrel, how it twice chose my finger for a perch rather than fly off into a dangerous and darkling world, and how it became my overnight guest. Sometimes when I told the story I was tempted to embellish it with a fib.

I remembered a story told me by an acquaintance who befriended a young sea gull with a fractured wing. Even aftes its wing had mended, the gull preferred the company of my friend to that of other sea gulls. For a lonh time it was as one of the family. But when April came and with April a gull (obviously of the other six), Ulysses flew away one day when the air was sweet with the scent of early flowers. "But," my friend said, and I know she was telling the truth, "Ulysses would come back to us from time to time. We recognized him."

Recalling that story, I thought I could make my own more interesting if I said to my hearers, "After Henrietta flew away that morning, she often came back of an evening, as though to thank me." That, of course, would not have been a fib; it would have been a lie in the throat, which is, as any Elizabethan scholar knows, as great a lie as can be told. And I'm really fibbing when I say that I seriously thought of telling the story that way, prettied up and falsified. The years have taught me that experience is cheapened and sentimentalized by persons who tell not less but more than the truth. And if I did not know that, I could learn it from Robest Frost's poem "Mowing."

"Mowing" you may recall, tells us of how the poet went out one morning to cut swale. The only sound was that of his scythe whispering to the ground. The poet wondered what it whispered. He knew it was no romantic dream of the joys of indolence or of gold easily come by without effort. It was, he concluded, the fusion of the farmer's philosophy and the poet's credo. He wrote:

> "Anything more than the truth
> would have been too weak
> For the earnest love that laid
> the swale in rows."

"Poetry," Frost once wrote, "is the art of saying one thing and meaning another. The earnest love that laid the swale in rows is the respect of a farmer for honest labor, of a painter for what he puts on canvas, of a writer for the words he puts on paper. It is the love for truth in any person who khows that anything more than the truth cheapens and sentimentalizes experience.

How stand I, then, who for years have been assuring the birds that I am Saint Francis, telling a deliberate fib, repeating and repeating it until they have come to be believe it. Although I admire the wisdom in Frost's poem, I'm guilty of telling *more* than the the truth. The first time I told the birds was on a winter morning outside my country house near Elbridge, New York, where I have several bird feeders and where I hang suet in string bags on trees. After I said, "I'm Saint Francis, you know. Don't be scared of me. I love birds," I noticed that the nuthatches were less jittery when I approached. And when a chickadee one day rested briefly on my shoulder, I knew that to the birds I indeed *was* the good saint of Assisi. And I'm sure that my credit with all birds has increased over the years.

This is a blustery island day. I sit in my cabin, listening to a nor'easter as it blows Wagnerian notes through spruce and fir, pine, and hemlock. Companionable flames speak to me from the fireplace. Earlier, as I was eating breakfast in my outdoor kitchen, I was visited by twenty-six whitethroat sparrows. I counted them as carefully as the poet Yeats counted his twenty-nine wild swans at Coole. "I am Saint Francis," I said. "Don't be afraid. Come a little closer." At that; one of them hopped onto my shoe while the others were all about me on the stone floor, pecking at the wild bird seeds I had scatrered. Never before had I seen so many white-trhroats at one time. Happy as school children and showing no fear, they breakfasted with me, Meanwhile, I opened my bird book and found out, as I had expected, that they were migrating. I scattered more food for them. There was less than a handful left in the can. I emptied it and made up my mind that despite the whitecaps on the bay I must brave the storm and go ashore for a bag of wild bird seed. Not to do so, I reasoned, would cause those birds to lose faith in me, to whisper among themselves, "He's really a great fibber not Saint Francis at all, just an imposter." That, of course would never do. Word be carried in four directions and I would lose my standing with all birds.

Robert Frost said that a poem should begin in delight and end in wisdom. I recognize both the delight and the wisdom in the poem "Mowing." I, too, dislike that kind of sentimentality which comes of telling more than the truth. Yet I, perverse fellow that I am, also believe that sometimes you can tell more than the truth and make that *more* become the truth by the power of faith, even a faith rotted in whimsy. I hope to convince my readers not only what I am Saint Francis, but that each of them can become a Saint Francis. And think of what would mean to hungry birds everywhere, especially in those lands which will soon be receiving the first snow of the season.

So fill your bird feeders and keep them filled. Hang bags of suet from your trees. Speak to the birds. Say to them, "I am Saint Francis. Do not be afraid Come closer. I love all of you."

Believe me, they will believe you. And soon you will believe yourself. And notice, please, how much better you feel when you are a saint than when you aren't one.

—Russel Spiers.

ON THE COVER

T. K. Shanmugam, who passed away recently has done yeoman service to the cause of Tamil Drama.

In a tribute to the late artiste, Mr. S. D. Sundaram, Poet-patriot of Tamil Nadu said: Till his last breath, Mr. Shanmugam laboured to preserve the dignity and purity of dramatic art in Tamil Nadu.

A note on his contribution to Tamil Stage was published in our last issue.

What Food A Man Should Eat

THE problem of rational nutrition always evokes keen interest all over the world. Soviet scientists are doing extensive research into the rational nutrition problem. The essence of this concept is that the amount of good consumption should correspond to one's energy expenditure, and that the daily diet should contain certain proportions of indispensable food products; amino acids, vitamins, mineral substances, etc. Thus, the amounts of energy and food components should be balanced in conformity with the organism's requirements. Now it is an established fact that the prolonged shortage or excess of certain substances in the daily ration leads to diseases.

On a recommendation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Soviet scientists—including the research associates of our Institute—and their colleagues in other socialist countries drew up a long–term forecast of research investigations in the field of food production and consumption. The forecast was based on the balanced nutrition concept.

The idea is an important tool of dietology. Soviet dietologists worked out a large number of diets which help treat the most varied diseases. Special diets are offered to those with stomach, intestine, liver, kidney or pancreas trouble. In each diet the principle of balanced nutrition is observed: the absence or reduction of some nutritious substances is compensated for by the addition of others. Whatever the diet, the patient's organism receives everything that is necessary for maintaining its normal functions. Soviet researchers have stablished that the daily ration includes about 60 indispensable substances. A grown-up person is supposed to consume about 3,000 calories a day.

Three basic principles should be kept in mind here. The first one is moderation. As Democritus said, "Moderation adds to the joy of life and enhances pleasure". The older a man, the more important it is for him to observe this rule. While not overeating, it is necessary to vary one's diet. The principles of halanced nutrition demand that daily rations should include a broad variety of food products. And finally, it is very important to keep to a strict mealtime schedule. Rational nutrition means good health and long life.

—*Moscow News*

Divorce Hash

The Arizona (U.S.A.) Supreme Court has been unexpectedly faced with 200 divorce cases following the death of lawyer V.L. Hash. Under an Arizona law, a judge makes the oral divorce decree, but the attorney must file the written ore with the court clerk before it becomes legal Hash demanded his fee before doing so. No money, no divorce, he said. Many of his clients disregarded his warning, they could get along without the legal written decree, and remarried. In so doing, they formally became bigamists. Now they are awaiting the court's ruling.

LOCAL COLOUR

The manager of a Lancashire cotton mill told a friend that he was having his chimney camouflaged to look like a palm tree.

"Why palm tree?" he was asked.

"To make the enemy think they're over Africa." was the reply.

City Train Timings

With effect from Nov. 1

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8-40	19-15
Tatanagar Exp.	12-40	14-10
Howrah Mail	20-55	5-05
Circars Exp.	22-00	6-40
New Delhi Exp.	8-25	17-55
Hyderabad Exp.	13-35	10-15
Delhi Janata	15-10	15-55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19-45	10-55
Dadar Express	10-00	17-15
Bombay Janata	13-40	14-00
Bombay Mail	21-50	5-15
Tirupati Exp.	7-00	21-40
Brindavan Exp.	8-10	19-05
Bangalore Exp.	12-45	15-20
Bangalore Mail	21-15	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12-25	14-45
Kerala Express	16-25	9-35
Mangalore Mail	20-20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20-00	7-20
Cochin Mail	19-20	6-10
Gudur Pass.	8-45	22-50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	21-45
Vijayawada Pass.	15-20	12-40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23-45	4-15
Raichur Pass.	9-25	20-10
Tirupati Pass.	17-00	9-45
Bangalore Pass.	6-05	21-00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11-20	14-20
Arkonam Pass.	18-10	—
Coimbatore Parcel Passenger	21-25	6-10

Janata Express—III Class only.

*This train will run as air-conditioned express ex-Madras Central on Mondays and Saturdays and arrive Madras Central on Wednesdays and Fridays. On the other days of the week, it will run as Grand Trunk Express.

MADRAS EGMORE (MAIN LINE)

Rock Fort Express	9-10	17-10
VirudunagarJanata	13-40	7-45
Rameswaram Exp.	19-30	8-05
Tiruchi Pass	6-45	12-05
Villupuram Pass.	15-55	12-05
Trivandrum Pass.	21-30	5-20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22-25	4-50
Shencottah Pass.	—	21-10

(CHORD LINE)

Trivandrum Exp.	8-10	18 10
Tirunelveli Exp.	18-15	8-35
Trivandrum Mail	20-30	7-15
Pandyan Exp.	20-10	6-40
Tuticorin Express	21-45	5-40
Rameswaram Passenger	11-00	16-25

MADRAS BEACH

Chingleput Pass.	17-07	10-40
Kancheepuram Passenger	17-33	9-50
Kancheepuram Passenger *	18-12	9-18

*Will run on all days except on Sundays.

Sunday service will be observed only on Madras Beach-Tambaram Electrified suburban section.

Janata Express—Third Class only.

V. V. S. Aiyar-47

"BALA BHARATI"

By R. A. PADMANABHAN

"Bala Bharati", the Tamil monthly, edited by Aiyar and published by the Bharadwaja Ashram, was a long-cherished dream of Aiyar come true. Though the paper was published only eleven months -it died a natural death after Aiyar's unexpected demise in June 1925—it has earned a lasting reputation as a landmark in Tamil journalism.

It was a well printed and well got up journal, with a coloured wrapper and a colour plate in every issue, an unheard of innovation in Tamil journalism fifty years ago. The high quality of its contents are still unrivalled.

Aiyar had been thinking of such a journal for m ny years. As early as in 1920, writing to a friend he said: "...You can see from enclosed printed circulars how I have dedicated myself to doing most of the things you have desired to do yourself. But though it is a year since the circular was issued, only thirty persons have enrolled themselves in the scheme. It is only because of lack of patronage that I haven't been able to complete many things planned. All books except 'Chandragupta Chakravartiyin Charitram' are still in their first edition. Five hundred persons haven't come forward to purchase them. It is because of this, and as I have to live by my pen, that I have decided to publish some English works. I have translated into English select verses from 'Kuruntokai' and 'Kalitokai' (two Sangam poetical works in Tamil). I haven't advertised any translation of Kamban's Ramayana. It is my desire to write in English only a literary criticism of the work, giving essential verses in translation, and showing how Kamban is superior in some respects not only to Homer, Virgil and Dante, but also to Valmiki and Vyasa. I wish to show the greatness of Tamil to the non-Tamils and to the tragic breed of English-educated Tamils who do not know their own prized heritage. But my mind has not gone deeply into the project, for I consider it my prime patriotic duty to bring out works in Tamil which will enable the Tamils to get at all the knowledge and all the arts through the Tamil language itself. This is priority work to which I wish to dedicate myself. Only to enable me do this free from want do I occasionally take recourse to English works. I have now translated into Tamil the story of Domisto; Corneill's 'Smith' is half way through; I have gathered material for the Story of Prithviraj. I wish to write it in such manner as will portray the grand heroism of that lion of Rajputs, and well suited to the tragic end of his promising life. If the Kamba Nilayam publications are sold well, all these new works will soon see print...I also wish to present not only the 'Silappathikaram', 'Manimekalai' and 'Jeevaka Chintamani' (three of the five 'jewels' of the Tamil Muse) but also the Sangam poetical works in lucidly printed editions like my 'Bala Kandam' of Kamban's Ramayana.

"But I have more ambitious dreams too. Just as Alexandre Dumas has depicted the whole of French history in delectable tables and made every Frenchman aware of the greatness of the history of his land, I want to present the entire history of the Tamil country by enticing tales of fiction. Paari and Nannan, Kapilar and Nakkirar, Karikalan and Senguttuvan Raja Raja and Rajendra and Vijayalaya, the Nayanmars like Sundaramurti and Vaishnavite Acharyas like Ramanuja and Desika—I wish to portray all these great men as heroes of my tales. If this task of presenting the manly traits of Tamil heroes is achieved, who, from the next generation onward will despise Tamil literature and Tamil history?...It is with this view that I have written, for practice, my tales like 'Mangayarkarasiyin Kaathal'. With this experience, I hope to be able in time to write larger historical work of fiction.

"For all these tasks, a Tamil journal on hand is very essential. A paper similar to the 'Pravasi' in Bengali and 'The Modern Review' in English, will enable enthusiasts like you to join in this game of creating literature of every type. An investment of three thousand rupees is a minimum need for this. It will be enough if thirty persons each take a share of a hundred rupees But, after a whole year of importuning, only four persons have said they would think about it. I am never a pessimist. I still hope the objective might be achieved. But as it is unwise to keep idle until a major task is achieved, I am keeping myself busy otherwise with the above-mentioned works..."

It could be seen from this how much Aiyar valued the publication of a cultural monthly as a *sine qua non* for the achievement of his main dreams. This fond hope of years came to fruition in October 1924 when the "Bala Bharati" came out from the Bharadwaja Ashram.

The journal, 64 pages in Crown Quarto size, with an art wrapper, was well printed on quality white paper. The coloured wrapper carried the picture of the Goddess of Learning seated on a white lotus in a pool of water. Two swans, a veena, an open book and a flute were inscribed in the decorative border. The annual subscription was five rupees for inland subscribers and six and a half rupees for subscribers outside India. Singl copy ten annas (62 paise in present currency).

The objectives of "Bala Bharati" were editorially outlined in the opening issue by Aiyar who said that in this age of journalism, while innumerable were the papers being published in Europe and America, in India we were just now getting into the era of large number of papers. This was justification enough for one more paper, said Aiyar and added he had many dreams to fulfill through his paper.

In giving the paper the name of the Goddess of Learning, Aiyar said, it was his hope it would become the permanent abode of the Goddess in whom all wisdom was enshrined.

As to why the name "Bharati" was specifically chosen among the thousand odd names of Sarasvati, Aiyar touchingly explained it was done "to keep alive in the minds of all our readers the memory of C. Subramania Bharati, a gifted friend of ours who twenty years ago started to give a new life to the people and language of Tamil Nadu."

Coming as it did from the Tamil Gurukulam which was dedicated to give the Tamil language, that had now lost its unrivalled prowess, its natural pristine position and to make it the treasure house of modern sciences as well as the ancient arts, (Aiyar added), the journal would carry articles on the literatures of all the countries "from China to Peru" and on the wonders and wonder-workers of modern science. The inspiring lives of heroic leaders who have left indelible footprints in the sands of time would adorn the pages of the paper. All the various methods of medical science, from Ayurveda to Naturopathy, would be presented by well written articles. The art of Government would not be forgotten: in fact, "apart from writing frequently on the art of Government, we will each

(Contd. on page 10)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER (OFFICE ESTD: 1924)

Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and Notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs.5/-. 3 questions Rs. 2/-. Horoscope or writing time required

Vivaga Poruthangal in Tamil Re. 1 Jotish Janabodhini—Tamil Rs 2-50

Pt. Kaliyur M. Srinivasa Charlar "THAPONITHI" Phone: 443654 Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

GOOD REASON

It was midnight, and Cohen was snoring soundly in his room above the pawnshop. Suddenly he awoke. Someone was hammering on the door below. Cohen put his head out of the window.

"Come down here," demanded the caller.

"Vat, at this hour?" said Cohen, indignantly.

"Come down or I'll break your door in."

Grumblingly, Cohen stumbled down the stairs.

"Well, vat is it?" he asked.

"What's the time?" said the caller.

"Vat," said Cohen, "you vake me up in the middle of the night and ask me the time?"

"Well, you've got my watch, haven't you?"

* * *

ALL THE DIFFERENCE

In a case of chicken-stealing, a neighbour of the accused man appeared in his favour. The lawyer for the prosecution suspected, he was stretching a point in his statement, so he demanded:

"Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

"Of course," replied the witness.

"Do you know that you are forbidden to bear false witness against your neighbour?"

"I'm not bearing false witness against him," was the angry reply.

"I'm bearing false witness for him."

* * *

TESTIMONIAL

The proprietor of a small town newspaper, in response to an inquiry as to the effectiveness of his small ads, received the following:

"Dear Sir, I am happy to testify to the value of your excellent paper. On Tuesday last I lost my wallet containing £15 in Treasury notes. I advertised in your paper the same night and during the following morning found my wallet in the pocket of another suit of clothes. Heaven bless you and your staff for your marvellous assistance..."

L.G
COMPOUNDED
ASAFOETIDA
FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO. MADRAS 1
B.O. BOMBAY.

TOO FAST!

Twin brother and sister, six-year-olds and very lively, had been billeted on Mrs Robinson, and they kept her busy.

"Now, look here, you two," she exclaimed one day: "I've told you you mustn't race throu the house like that again and you've disobeyed me. You must sit in that corner until I give you permission to move."

Half an hour later Mr. Robinson came home from work and looked at the youngsters in surprise.

"Why are you two so quite?" he asked.

"We've been arrested for speeding!" replied the small girl promptly.

Last Straw

A certain couple, having been married about ten yea s, lived a life made up for the most part of quarrels and bickerings. One day the husband visited a friend whose home life was entirely different.

On leaving he said to his friend: "I've enjoyed my visit. You seem so happy, how do you do it?"

"It's quite simple," replied his friend: "I make a fuss of my wife, and kiss her quite often."

The husband decided to try this method, and when, on arriving home, his wife opened the door, he kissed her. His wife burst into tears.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Oh, dear!" sobbed the wife. "Everything has gone wrong today. I fell down and broke a lot of china, the maid has given notice and now you come home drunk."

DREAM CAME TRUE

Creeping downstairs in his bare feet, the householder surprised an intruder packing the family silver into a bag.

"By Jove, a real burglar! I say, wait a minute, will you?"

"An' you'll call a cop?" snarled the burglar. "I don't t ink!"

"Oh, no: only while I call my wife! She's heard you every night for twenty years, and I'm sure it will be a real pleasure to her to meet you at last!"

* * *

"What's making you so angry?"

"Nothing much. I cut myself with a safety razor, burned myself with a safety match, and nearly got run over while reading a safety-first notice."

* * *

"Flowers as fresh as the soul of young girl."—Florist.

MIGHT BE WORSE

The little church was full, but the marriage ceremony seemed in danger of being stopped, for the bridegroom was deaf and could not hear the important question: 'Wilt thou have this woman for thy lawful wedded wife?"

"Eh?" said the deaf man.

The clergyman raised his voice.

"Wilt thou have this woman for thy lawful wedded wife?"

This seemed to annoy the bridegroom.

"Oh, I don't know," he said "She isn't so awful I've seen worse than her that didn't have half as much money."

* * *

TRUE TO NAME

"It's astonishing what love can do to some people. Take young Smith, for instance. He was telling me yesterday that he's met the one girl in all the world for him, prettiet than any film star, and her very name, he told me, conjures up a vision of the radiant countryside, hedgerows laden with blossom, nestling cottages, larks soaring up from flower dotted meadows, cosy farms down quiet lanes, and —all that sort of thing!"

"And what's the girl's name?"

"Bull!"

* * *

CONFUSION

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England to consult someone about her loan holding. The clerk to whom she talked happened to be rather a grave person He inquired:

"Is it a case of conversion or redemption, madam?"

"Conversion? Redemption?" faltered the woman. "Er—pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"

* * *

NOTHING SERIOUS!

An R.A.S.C. recruit had been out on an Army lorry for his first day's driving, and when he returned he had to report a slight accident.

"Sorry, sarge, and all that," he announced brightly, "but I ran over a fellow."

"Good Heavens! was it serious?" gasped the sergeant.

"No, no! Just bent the wing a bit and scratched the paint work!"

* * *

Notice in panel doctor's anteroom: "Patients are requested not to exchange symptoms while waiting. It only confuses the doctor."

Rough

They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a boat and had taken her out to show her how well he could handle it, putting her to tend the sheet. A puff of wind and he shouted in no uncertain tone: "Let go the sheet!"

No response.

Then again: "Let go that sheet, quick!"

Still no movement. A few minutes after, when both were clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat, he said: "Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?"

"I would have," said the bride, "if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife."

* * *

Caught

A young woman about to be married decided to test her sweet-heart, and called on a girl friend.

"I want you to go for a walk with Jack," she confided, "and at a suitable moment ask him for a kiss.

Her friend blushed, but consented.

The following day the bride to-be called round to see what had happened.

"Did you ask Jack to kiss you, dear?"

"I didn't get a chance," was the rather upsetting reply "He asked me long before I'd thought of it."

"My dear, give a man enough rope, and he'll hang himself."

"Well, I gave my husband plenty and he slipped!"

Ready To Oblige

When the prisoner in the dock was asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed on him, he replied:

"I'm sorry I took the money my lord; but you know the old saying that the more a man has the more he wants."

The judge nodded understandingly.

"Well," he said, "you're getting twelve months How much more do you want?"

* * *

His Orders

A recruit on sentry cried "Halt!" to a man in a car, who promptly halted.

"Halt!" said the recruit again.

"I have halted. What next?"

"I don't know," said the recruit. "My orders are to say 'Halt!' three times and then shoot."

Health & Family Planning

FOCUS OH ASTHMA

EVER experience wheezing while breathing! If it accompanies frequent bouts of difficult breathing, you may be one of nine to twelve million asthmatics in the country.

Unlike very many diseases, asthma has eluded specific treatment and cure. Eminent scientists too have accepted this as a 'reproach to the sciences of medicine'. That is so despite vast accumulation of knowledge about the disease. Rightly has an expert described asthma as a 'condition about which we know a great deal but understand relatively little'. What an apt description of asthma by another scientist, who remarked that 'this intractable disease puzzled doctors and tormented patients'.

In general terms any sort of difficulty in breathing is taken for ganted as asthma. If wheeze accompanies breathing, one is apt to take it as an asthmatic attack. The term 'asthma' is so well-known to common man that it is often likely to be misused. It is characterised by recurring attacks of difficulty more in breathing-out than breathing-in. Heredity too plays no insignificant a role. Anyone with an inherited predispositon is pronc more to it. In simple words, if your father and forefathers suffered from asthma, there are greater chances of your getting it too.

No country can boast of total freedom from this disease nor of having got rid of it through preventive or curative means. Two per cent of the population of every country is estimated to suffer from asthma. In India, results of several surveys place percentage of suffering population between 1.7 to 2.3.

World over significance of asthma has not been fully realised. This is because, unlike maiaria and tuberculosis, asthma does not happen to be a great killer. But this does cause considerable extent of disability, though not complete incapacitation. Tremendous loss of man-hours in factories, farms and offices, are the outcome of this affliction. Complications, which follow in its wake, may cause death as well. Paradoxically, death often occurs, not due to the disease but from the treatment administered. Indiscriminate aerasol inhalation is are reported to have caused death in young asthmatic patients. High concentration of oxygen has at time resulted in death.

Though there is no specific cure for asthma, several drugs have developed to provide some measure of relief from its symptoms. Undoubtedly, these drugs have to be administered for long during an attack; but certainly they do make life of the suffering person worth living. Two quite useful drugs have been introduced recently. One controls the attack, while the other helps to prevent it.

Asthma often results from allergy to some eatables or inhaled particles like house dust, pollens and fungal spores. Skin tests bring out the offending factors to which the patient is allergic. Once these factors are detected, the patient can be desensitised through small doses of injections prepared from allergy-producing material. In other words, the irritant itself provides the cure.

The treatment, however, is a long drawn process. Every patient too may not respond favourably for majority of asthmatics are allergic to more than one factor. That is way there are only a few beneficiaries—proving scientist's wise words that "asthma has puzzled doctors and tormented patients".

CONVERSION OF PHCS TO 30 BED HOSPITALS

In a centrally sponsored job-oriented scheme of the Ministry of Health, 200 Primary Health Centres will be upgraded to 30-bed rural hospitals all over the country during 1973–74. It will give jobs to 4,400 medical and para-medical personnel, comprising 800 specialist doctors, 1,400 nurses and 2,200 para-medical staff.

The hospitals will provide specialist services in medicine, surgery gynaecology and abstetrics including X-ray, operation theatre, ambulance and anaesthetist facilities. The upgraded units will serve as Referrals hospitals for the rural population served by 4 or 5 Primary Health Centres.

This Scheme will also meet some of the objections of the Medical graduates to serve in the rural areas as that availability of special services and facilities of x-ray and laboratory will hep them improve their professional ability.

Requirements of tribal/backward areas will be given consideration while selecting PHCs for upgrading.

* * *

EXPANSION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Setting up of 21 psychiatric clinics in district and teaching hospitals in 1973–74 is under consideration. This will be in addition to 32 clinics already functiong in various States with central assistance. The [illegible] clinics will cater to the increasing demand for psychiatric treatmeat necessitated by rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Facilities to mental patients in initial stages and aftercare to the cases discharged from 38 mental hospitals in the country, will be available in these clinics.

* * *

MALARIA CONTROL MEASURES

Eighty more towns are being covered under the urban malaria control programme during 1973–74. These are three in Andhra Pradesh, one in Assam, two in Bihar. eleven in Gujarat, seven in Haryana, nine each in Madhya Pradesh, Maha-

(Contd. on page 8)

Fasten Your Cigarette

The passenger plane revs-up, gets airborn, and—even before the pretty young thing takes the drink orders — smoke begins to fill the cabin: cigarette smoke. Is this the way to run an airline? Apparently, for some of the carriers it is. Non-smokers would prefer not to make a Federal case of the fact that the man or woman in the next seat is huffing and puffing. They would rather have the Federal Government lay down the law.

That is now within reach. The Civil Aeronautics Board has proposed to adopt a rule requiring airlines to provide separate smoking sections on all flights. Under pressure of complaints by nonsmokers and Action on Smoking and Health, the independent legal organization, most of the major carriers already provide such space. But it is not compulsory and the voluntary nonsmoking division is not always enforced, any more than it is on trains.

The Surgeon General has concluded that an atmosphere contaminated with tobacco smoke contributes to more than just discomfort; the level of carbon monoxide in contained areas filled with cigarette smoke, exceeds legal limits for air pollution.

The proposed rule would also benefit the courteous smoker who otherwise might hesitate to light up. It is a workable compromise between those who smoke and passengers who have a right to be free from involuntary imposition of an irritant and health hazard. A separate smoking section should be mandatory on all airlines.

—New York Times

FOR STRENGTH & DURABILITY USE

CHETTINAD CEMENT

CHETTINAD BRAND

Manufactured by

CHETTINAD CEMENT CORPORATION LTD. IS:269 ISI

6, Armenian Street, Madras-1. Phone: 21106 Grams: BESTCEMENT.
Factory: Kumararajah Muthiah Nagar. Puliyur (Karur) Trichy District.
Phone: 144 Grams: CEMENT.
Sales Depots: No. 3, 1st Main Road, Gandhinagar P.O. Bangalore-9. Phone No. 71715.
18-C, Sukeas Lane, Calcutta-1. Phone: 22-4986.

EP. CC. 14

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

We do want to drive out the beast in the man, but we do not want on that account to emasculate him. And in the process of finding his own status, the beast in him is bound now and again to put his ugly appearance.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Mar. 4, 1973

TAX & FARMS

The inevitable has happened. Agriculture has been brought into central Income-tax structure.

No tax is actually proposed to be levied by the Union Government. If you get agricultural income along with other incomes, you are asked to pay more on the non-agricultural income.

There cannot be a worse disincentive to agriculture in this country than this proposal.

One of the main sources of finance for agriculture has been income from other sources. And the investment has not always been remunerative enough. The losses are suffered silently.

It cannot be denied that there is acute food shortage in the country despite the much publicised Green Revolution.

The new taxation proposal is sure to deprive the farmers of a regular source of finance.

With so many restrictive laws on land holding, enough hurdles have been already placed on farm progres.

The new straw is sure to break the camel's back and as a gesture, will the Finance Minister agree to withdraw it?

What he loses will be saved on stopping import of food grains using precious foreign exchange.

ON HIJACKING

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

MY job requires a lot of flying. I have not been hijacked. But I am frequently disconcerted by the lack of scrutiny which still prevails on many flights.

During the last two days, for example, I have had to make four flights. On two of them there was not the slightest effort to sent passengers through an electronic metal-detecting device, or to search them or their luggage in any way.

On other flights, perhaps more than 50 percent of the time lately, there has been rather careful screening. But the overall system is haphazard and inconsistent. I suppose the airlines set up screening where they and the various police authorities are able to provide personnel. Otherwise — well, board the plane anyway.

DILIGENT SEARCH

Curiously, the most careful screening my wife and I encountered was nine months ago when we took an Air Algerie flight from Paris to Algerie. You would have thought that to be just about the last plane in the world to be hijacked. But police authorities at Orly airport, including a matron, gave us diligent search. My wife's lipstick in her handbag was screwed up to see if it contained anything dangerous, and her can of hair spray was fizzed to see if it was real. Of course our bags were carefully searched, and our persons frisked. Nobody else, in scores of flights since, has gone over us so thoroughly.

In this age of violence and crime, air piracy has turned out to be terribly tempting. Until the deep-seated conditions which have brought about this state are remedied, emergency measures will be needed. Thus I am sure the airlines and the government will have to take more seriously the search process.

It is also my conviction that the utmost confidence should be placed in the pilots of aircraft involved in such emergencies. These men, and also the stewardesses involved, have behaved with enormous courage and good sense. No forceful action should be undertaken without their approval.

MEDIA INVOLVED

If there is responsibility on the government and on the airlines, it weighs also on the news media. Of course we have to tell the public the essential facts of what is going on. Some details, if we know them, can be withheld during an emergency. For example, if a reporter learns of the terms of a negotiation in process, by listening to radio interchanges, and if his disclosure might harm the undertaking, he has every right and duty to hold back until no harm will be done.

But the worst danger, obviously, is to implant the idea of hijacking in an unbalanced mind. Criminals don't have to be told; they know already. Many of the hijackers so far, have been unbalanced in some way or other. Perhaps the media can help to convince them that hijacking rarely succeeds. In very few proven cases—perhaps none—have hijackers got away with their loot. Many of the hijackers are now serving time. The notoriety they gain, and this may well be a prime motive for weakened minds, is overpowered by punishment.

DISCUSSION URGED

The actions of the Cuban Government in arresting hijackers, usually returning the ransorm money, and seeking discussions of a hijacking agreement, are very responsible. The United States should welcome such a discussion, complicated as it may be by the presence of so many Cuban refugees and resources in the United States.

Air transport has made fantastic progress. It stands astride the world like a colossus, having subordinated all other forms of long-range transport. It has telescoped the world. Its openness and convenience have been among its great strengths, along with its steadily increasing factors of safety. These gains are now endangered by criminal action; sometimes mad, sometimes political. As with all crime, the best ultimate answer is to get at the causes. Meantime, precautionary measures can be made a whole lot better. They will be worth the cost.

—

All India Grapes Show In Bangalore

The best of grapes of different varieties like Anab-e-shahi, Selection 7, Bangalore Blue, Thampson Seedless/Pusa Seedless, Gulabi, Kali Sahibi, Black Prince, etc. from private as well as Government gardens will be exhibited at the famous glass house of Lal Bagh gardens in Bangalore in connection with the All India Grape Show to be held on 10th and 11th March, 1973.

Even home-made and commercial products like jelly, juice, pickles etc., made from grapes will be on show.

A number of prizes in the form of cash/cups accompanied by certificates will be awarded to the successful exhibitors in each group.

Those who are interested to participate in the show may deliver or send their produce or products at/to Glass House, Lal Bagh, Bangalore-4, Mysore State on or before the forenoon of 9th Mar., 73. Each Exhibitor has to pay a rupee as entrance fee through a postal order. For further particulars Horticulture Officer, Directorate of Extension Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi or Joint Director of Horticulture (Admn), Lal Bagh Bangalore-5 may be contacted. —F.I.U.

LIC Dissatisfied With PNB Ltd, Share Offer

LIFE Insurance Corporation of India has expressed their disappointment at the public announcement of the decision taken by the Board of Directors of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. of their intention to offer Rs. 38/- per share inclusive of 1972 dividend to its shareholders by way of cash option. The year 1972 is already over and the shareholders would have, in the normal course, received a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2.2 per share. If we exclude this amout from the cash offer, the balance amount of Rs. 35.8 per share is most lower than the intrinsic worth of the share.

The Bank has received a compensation of Rs. 10 2 crores against its share capital of Rs. 2 crores equivalent to Rs 51/- per share. It is learnt that the book value of these shares has since been going down and would be of the order of Rs. 46/- per share as on 30th June, 1972.

In the absence of any scheme to utilise the Company's funds for any industrial activity or for merger with an industrial undertaking, it would be appropriate for the bank to wind up its affairs and distribute the compensation amount pro-rata among the shareholders. If the bank does not want to wind up its affairs it should offer to its shareholders an amount equivalent to the intrinsic wurth of the share today.

LIC has been negotiating with the Company for some time and are actually surprised to see the press statement by the Chairman of the Company declaring a unilateral decision of the Company's intention to offer the meagre sum of Rs. 35 8 per share (Rs. 38 minus Rs. 2.2). LIC has already advised the Company to revise the amount of cash offer to at least Rs. 40.0 per share over and above the dividend for the year 1972. LIC is not satisfied with the use of funds being made by the Company. The Company has about 6,800 shareholders of whom approximately 6,300 hold less than 500 shares apiece. The Company should have kept the interest of these shareholders in mind while making this offer.

The Unit Trust of India also concurs with the views expressed by LIC.

The Smile factor

We are, of course, not happified by the report, from the nonpartisan Fair Campaign Practices Committee, that the last presidential campaign may have been the dirtiest in American history. Complaints of unfair practices, it seems, went up 25 percent over 1968.

But we are intrigued by the comment of FCPC chairman Charles P. Taft, who said the 25 percent increase reflects "a shrillness, a harshness and a lack of humor in political rhetoric...' That lack of humor struck us as, we are sure, it did many of our fellow citizens. How many times did we find ourselves talking back to a stony-faced image on the TV screen, "for goodness sake, SMILE!"

Of *course* running a government is a tough job. *Sure* there are hard decisions to be made. *Granted* the country stands at a fork in the road. *Yes*, the war must stop and taxes will go on and the world is floating somewhere in uncharted space. So what else is new? The sense of imminent doom is never far from fretful humanity. But mankind somehow has always managed to stave off the ultimate catastrophe. And how many times is retreat from the brink signaled by a flash of humor? Wit catapults itself from a springboard of inner confidence, from the awareness of a universal operating force of good that stands ready to rescue man from his worst fears.

Nobody we know of runs a humor poll. But if it were possible, we're prepared to believe that the unfair practices complaint curve would drop in inverse ratio to the rise in laughter. Are Messrs. Roper and Harris listening?

—*C. S. Monitor*

Institute for Training Film Actors

By S. DIWAKAR

THE film-medium is unique: Not only does it serve as a vehicle for some extremely imaginative ideas, but as an artistic vehicle it is perfectly attuned to its times. It is widely popular, highly mechanised in comparison with other arts, and depends for its production on the combined efforts of a whole team of artists and technicians.

The film-makers of South India have long felt the need for trained actors the lack of which has made efficient and economic production of films difficult. Now thanks to the efforts of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, an Institute of Film Acting has come into being.

"The star system in our film industry", says Mr. B. Nagi Reddy, President of the Film Chamber of Commerce, "has slowed down the pace of film production in recent years. This is mainly because there are only a limited number of artists working for a maximum number of films." To bring more actors and actresses into the business Mr. Reddy and his colleagues decided to start an actors training institute.

The institute offers a two-year Diploma course in Film Acting. Students from the four South Indian languages study the theory of film making and film appreciation. They also get extensive practical training in dialogue. The institute has too excellent facilities for screening films for critical analysis.

Of course, "you can't turn just anybody into film artist," says Mr. P. Raja Ramadass, Principal of the new institute. "First of all, the student should have an aptitude for acting. We select candidates who have had some experience on the stage. We teach them the fundamentals of acting, take them to the studios to observe film shooting, and give training in physical movements and speech. In fact, we teach systematically what our famed artists could only otherwise learn by experience."

Mr. Ramadass is a first class teacher. After teaching for a while at the New Science College, Hyderabad, he went to the U S in 1958 on a Fulbright Grant where he first studied Speech and Theatre Arts and later obtained a Master's degree in Theatre with Radio at the University of Utah. His thesis: "A Study of the Theory of Acting in India." While at the University of Utah, he worked on more than 30 University Theatre productions. Many professional actors of Broadway and Hollywood, like George C. Soct, Victor Jury and Mildred Donnock took parts in these plays. Ramadass also worked in musicals like "Damn Yankees", "Guys and Dolls", "Nutcracker Ballet"—every type of play from ancient Greek tragedies to Ionesco's Chairs", and involved himself in such other work as stage design stage management, light, sound and various aspects of production and directing. He successfully produced Tagore's Sacrifice.

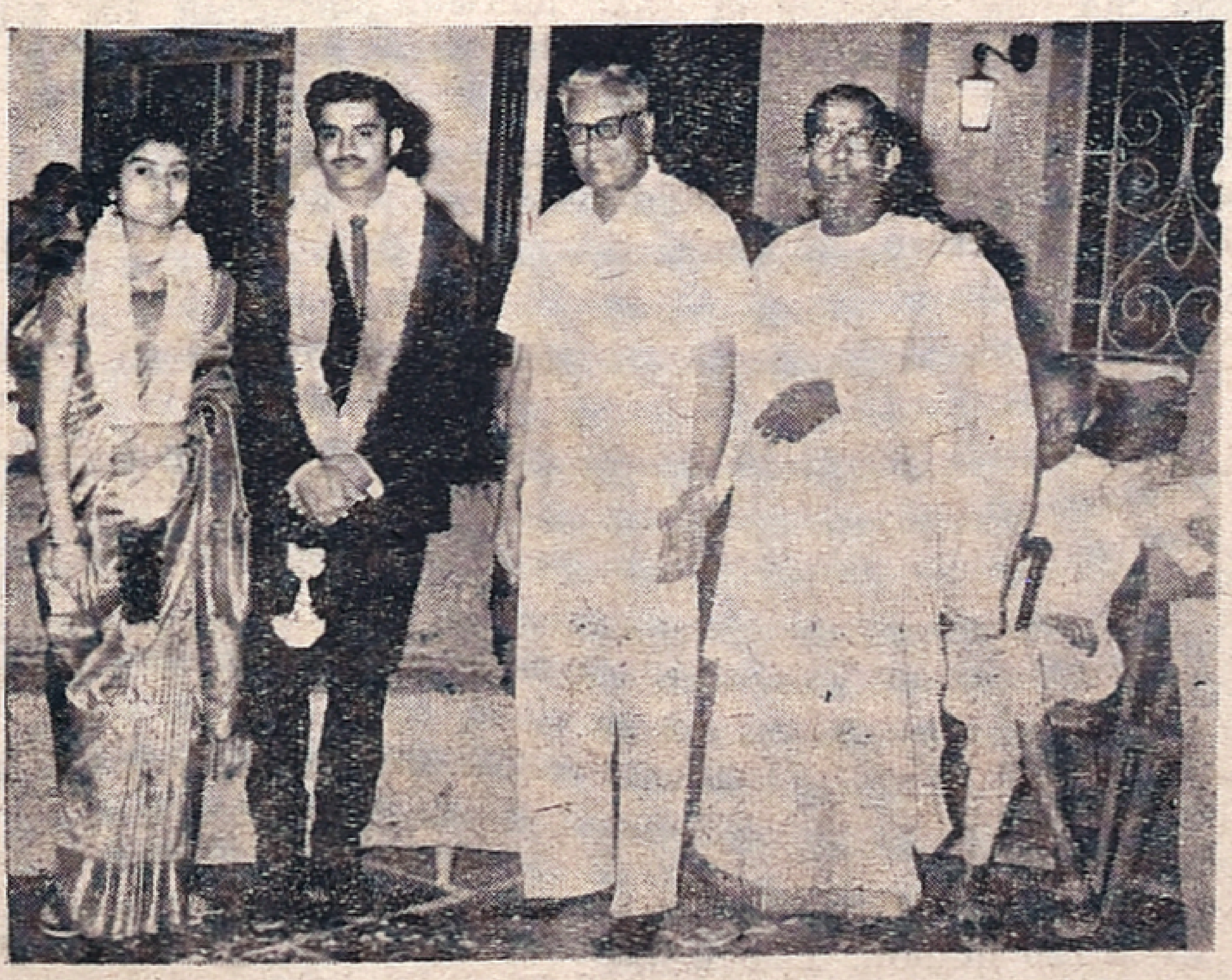
For nearly 7 years Mr. Ramadass studied drama, cinema and communications at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. There he came under the influence of Arthur Knight, the distinguished film historian and critic, and studied under his expert guidance film production, history, aesthetics and criticism.

Returning home after 13 years, Mr. Ramadass was particularly glad to take up his present post. He says: 'I am happy I could find a place where I can certainly make use of my experience."

"In America, says Mr. Ramadass, film-art is a part of the curricula in schools and colleges. More widely so since the advent of Super Eight film. Many youngsters are now involving themselves in film-making in one way or the other. I feel such a time is not far off in India, and establishment of our institute is a further step in that direction."

The institute is unique in that it is directly financed and sponsored by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, representing the film industry. The students will have ample opportunities for close contact with the members of the industry in which they wish to make their future career.

"It will be no wonder," says Mr. Ramadass hopefully, "if some of our students became the most sought after artists.



The marriage of Chi. Nagarajkumar, B. B., (second son of Naradar Srinivasa Rao, B. A. Editor & Publisher of "Naradar"). with Sow: Sharada. B.A. (Hons), (daughter of Sri M. Vasudeva Rao, B. Sc. B.E., Retd. Electrical Engineer, Bangalore) was celebrated at Bangalore. The reception was held at S.G.S. Sabha Hall, T'Nagar, Madras recently. In the picture are seen the happy couple along with Sri R. Venkatraman, formerly of the Planning Commission and Sri Naradar Srinivasa Rao.

Modernisation With A Vengeance

American engineer Luciano Byrd, writes the Italian *Corriere della Sera*, has designed an automatic pulpit to lighten clergymen's lot. It is equipped with a sophisticated control panel with numerous buttons While preaching the sermon, the padre can press a button and raise, lower or turn the pulpit in any direction he wants. Holy water and communion wine are conveyed automatically. There is, moreover, a tape recorder. Byrd says such pulpits are absolutely indispensable in a modern church. He has offered his invention to the Vatican.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper, "Free India" Madras

FORM IV

(*See Rule 8*)

1. *Place of Publication:* Madras
2. *Periodicity of Publication:* Weekly
3. *Printer's Name:* G. Rangarajan
   Nationality Indian
   Address 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-2
4. *Publisher's Name* G Rangarajan
   Nationality Indian
   Address 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-2
5. *Editor's Name* D. Krishnamurthy
   Nationality Indian
   Address 77. General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-2
6. *Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.*

Estate of late E. R. Govindan, 44, Seethamma Colony, Madras-18. Mr. Kandasundaram, c/o Mr. R. Sundaram, Ramalinga Vilas, Extension, Salem. Mr. S. N. Subramanian Chetty, 77, Mint. Street, Madras, Mr. E. V. Subramanian, Kadayanallur; Mr. P S T irumalai, Merchant, Virudhunagar, Dr. R. Venkatachari, Virudhunagar, Mr. D. Krishnamurthi, 11, Appakannu Mudali Street, Royapettah, Madras-14, Mr. G. Rangarajan, 44, Seethamma Colony, Madras 18; Mrs. Rukmini Narayanan 2. Parankusapuram, Kodambakkam, Madras, Mr. P. Raju Pillai, 35, Kumarappa Mudali Street. Madras-34.

I, G. Ra garajan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. RANGARAJAN

1-3-73 *Publisher*

Saline Lands Can Yield Rich Crops

By P. V. RAO

'WITH a little investment saline and alkali soils can be made to yield as much as the normal soils'.

This was the theme of the Farmers' Day organised by the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute at Karnal, recently. About 1100 farmers from Panjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh visited the farm of the Institute on this occasion and went back wiser about the methods of fighting these twin menaces.

Nearly 68 lakh hectares of land in the country is affected by salinity and alkalinity. Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Panjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa are the worst affected states. "If such land is reclaimed on scientific lines as advocated by our scientists, we can help solve the food problem", said Dr. D R. Bhumble, Director of the Institute.

GYPSUM DOES THE TRICK

To find out the most economic and suitable methods of reclaiming the alkaline and saline soils, the ICAR established this Institute at Karnal in 1969 with a farm of 200 acres. This was just a God-forbidden land with not a blade of grass growing on it. Most of it was uncultivated since 1880. As the land was being reclaimed, the neighbouring farmers sneered. "This is just sheer waste of money. Nothing can grow on it".

But the same land burst forth with luxurient greenery yielding plentiful harvests within a couple of years. The Institute has found out that even the worst affected soils can produce satisfactory crops like rice and wheat if gypsum at 15 tonnes per hectare is applied. Of course, to know the exact quantity of gypsum needed for different alkaline soils, the soils have to be tested.

It is surprising to note that a gypsum treated plot in the very first year yielded 5-6 tonnes of paddy per hectare compared to 0.2 tonnes per hectare from untreated plots. One among these treated plots gave 82 quintals of paddy and 42 quintals of wheat in one year.

Even some of the demonstration plots laid out in the farmers' field in Karnal district under National Demonstrations Scheme gave on an average about 50 quintals of paddy per hectare with the adoption of package of practices developed at the Institute.

The soils of Indo-Gangetic plains are extremely deficient in nutrients, particularly nitrogen and zinc. Application of 25 to 45 kilos of zinc sulphate per hectare has resulted in increased yields of paddy by about 20 quintals per hectare. Ammonium sulphate has been found to be the best source of nitrogenous fertilizer.

The Institute is trying to develop crop varieties that are more resistant to saline and alkali conditions. Among the existing varieties IR-8 and Jaya in Rice, Co-453, Co-975 and Co-1148 in sugarcane, WG-357 and Sonalika in wheat, Maribo Resistapoly in sugarbeet are found to thrive well and give more yields than other varieties in such soils.

CATCHING RUNOFF WATER

One of the serious problems during the rainy season is that water runs off and causes waterlogging in other fields, damaging the crops. The Institute has evolved a method to cope with this. The excess drainage water is stored in the ponds in low lying areas and is used for irrigation during drought period.

PACKAGE OF PRACTICES

The Institute suggests the following package of practices for reclaiming the alkaline and saline soils:

First of all the land is levelled and irrigated. Again the land is levelled and irrigated. Now soil samples are taken and got tested Half of the gypsum recommended by the soil testing laboratory is broadcast and the land is ploughed shallow with a cultivator and finally a plank is run. The field is bunded and *Dhaincha* seed (soaked in water for 4-8 hours) is broadcast in standing water. Later, the soil is kept wet by giving light irrigations. In case *Dhaincha* can not be grown due to shortage of time, paddy may be transplanted. *Dhaincha* is ploughed in after 8-10 weeks after sowing

Five week old IR-8 paddy seedlings are planted in the *unpuddled* land—at 6 plants per hill at 15 cm x 15 cm spacing. From second year onwards seedlings are planted at 15 cm x 20 cm at 4 plants per hill. After the harvest of paddy, the land can be prepared for raising wheat (*Kalyan Sona*) or barley or berseem in rabi.

Fertilizers are to be applied as follows (Kg P/h.)

	Nitrogen	*Phosphorous*	*Potash*	*Zinc Sulphate*
Dhaincha	30	60	—	—
Paddy	160	60	60	25
Wheat	160	60	60	25
Barley	50	30	30	25
Berseem	50	120	—	—

If all the saline and alkaline land in the country is reclaimed and cultivated, we may add about 30 million tonnes to our food production. This needless to say, would more than make up our food deficit (F.I.U.)

Strange But True

Gun Sales Law

A law placing privately-owned fire-arms under government control entered into force in West Germany on January 1, reports *Frankfurter Rundschau*. Hitherto permits to buy and carry a gun were readily issued to anyone "who wanted to shoot", as the paper puts it. It is estimated that some 20 million fire-arms are now in private hands.

Under the new law permits will be issued only to applicants who can prove a "special need" and to individuals whose reliability is vouched for by the authorities. Guns acquired before January 1 must be registered by June 30. It is believed that nearly half of all firearms in private hands have been obtained illegally.

The new law, which "places fire-arms in the Federal Republic under complete control for the first time", was introduced to counteract the sharp growth of crime in the country. "Carrying guns increases the number of conflict situations", a Frankfort police spokesman said. "We do not want people to carry weapons".

Dealers in firearms have protested against the new law since it makes inroads in their profits. On the other hand, speculators are pleased, says *Frankfurter Rundschau*, for the black market demand for fire-arms and consequently their profits will go up.

Gentleman Of Misfortune

The other day a young man walked into a Philadelphia bank and handed the teller a note saying: "Play it cool. Put $20;000 in bag. I have a 25-hour bomb. P.S. 9 seconds left". The teller, Ann Camper, fainted away, and the robber fled with nothing. Two hours later he was arrested at his home. In his haste, he had left behind the note, written on the back of a telephone bill which contained his name and address. "We don't get many notes from hold-up men with return address", a detective said.

Wanted: A Pied Piper

Technological revolution in the West is attended by the increase in the amount of industrial waste and plain garbage. West German newspapers, for instance write that the country is virtually "flooded" with refuse. And rats thrive on refuse. The federation of pestieide producers says the rat population of the Federal Republic of Germany has reached 120 million. That works out to about two rats per capita. Rats, it is said, become gradually immune to pesticides, and special "large-scale action" must be taken to combat them.

Royal Affection

The Italian Monarchist Union intends to bring the remains of King Victor Emmanuel III and his consort to Italy. They call it a "homecoming" operation and an "act of justice". These devoted subjects of the late king say they have every right to do this because there is "no Italian law forbidding the return of the remains of representatives of the House of Savoy". The Union has already prepared posters with the portrait of the Queen and a eulogy on "royal affection for the people". It says nothing, of course, about their affection for fascism.

* * *

The Family—Not Tree, But—Skeleton!

If you want to remain with your next of kin after your death, bequeath them your skeleton, says Paris artist Michel Joumiac, according to Reuter. He guarantees to make an artistic job of your skeleton and paint it white or any other colour. After that it will become an elegant adornment for your relatives' parlour or dining room. But it costs quite a bit—from 8,000 to 25,000 francs.

From page 5

Family Planning

rashtra and Uttar Pradesh, four in Mysore, three in Orissa, seven in Punjab, five, in Rajasthan, three in Tamil Nadu, five in West Bengal and one each in Manipur and Tripura.

The scheme providing for 100 per cent Central subsidy was taken up by the Ministry of Health in 1971-72 when 22 towns in the country were covered. Six more towns were added this year.

The Ministry of Health have laid down the staffing pattern and scale of supplies of material and equipment in the selected towns.

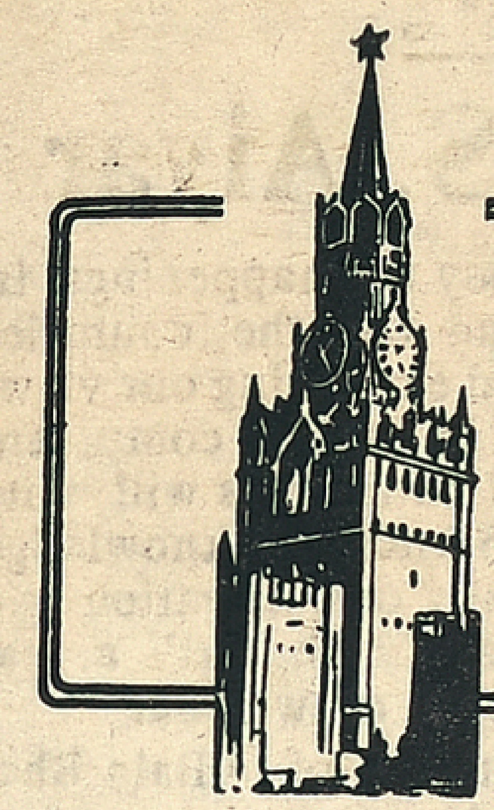
* * *

FAMILY PLANNING AMONG WORKERS

A National Committee consisting of leaders of organised labour and representatives of trade unions is being constituted to popularise Family Planning among the working class. Similar committees will be set up in the States and in the cities having concentration of labour force.

Trade Union leaders representing various organisations participated in a recent seminar on 'Workers' Participation in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and were unanimous that Family Planning being a non-controversial subject should be implemented with full vigour.

Employers have also not lagged behind. Several industrial concerns have encouraged their workers to go in for Family Planning and have even offered cash and other incentives for sterilization.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

VIETNAM HAILS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

SOVIET newspapers have prominently displayed the telegram sent by the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolai Podgorny and Alexei Kosygin, in which they say that "the agreement on the Soviet economic and military aid to Vietnam in 1973 is another illustration of the support and valuable help which the Soviet Union invariably renders to the Vietnamese people".

The telegram is in reply to the Soviet leaders' congratulations in connection with the signing of the Paris Agreement and is signed by President Ton Duc Thang of DRV, Le Dhan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, Truong Tinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRV and Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the DRV government.

"In the long struggle against the US aggression, for the salvation of the homeland and in socialist construction, the Vietnamese people constantly enjoyed the support, great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This was one of the factors which ensured the Vietnamese People's historic victory" adds the telegram.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, Chairman of the Consultative Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and Huinh Tan Phat, Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government have pointed out in a reply message to the Soviet leaders, that the latest big success of the Vietnamese people is inseparable from the exceptionally great, effective and generous assistance and support of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Government and people of the USSR, of other socialist states, peace-loving countries and the people of good-will all over the world."

* * *

ANCIENT INDO-CENTRAL ASIAN TIES

Archaeology fascinates me as much as space science since both of them are sciences, for understanding which full play of the imagination is needed. Lectures or books on these subjects thrill me more than fantasies or detective stories. So I never miss a lecture on these subjects because they serve both as an education and as an entertainment for me.

Such a rare opportunity presented itself before me the other day, When Dr. V. Ranov, Head of the Department of Archaeology of the Institute of History, Tajikistan, gave a talk on the recent Tajik finds that establish the ancient cultural links that existed between India and Central Asia in the remote past.

He said that beads of Indian origin have been found in the burial monds of the Central Asian Seythians-Sakas, found in the high hilly regions of the Pamirs.

"Similarly, numerous mural paintings found in the ancient site of the Penjikent town of the 7th and 8th century, as well as models of fret work of wood which are known for their beauty and craftsmanship, carry traces of Indian origin, especially of Indian art of the epoch of earlier Middle Ages.

"In the South of Tajikistan recent excavations of the Buddhist temple of the 7th-8th centuries at Adjina Tepe revealed a twelve-metre-long figure of the Buddha in Nirvana and also clay models of Buddhisatvas and epic heroes," said Dr. Ranov.

What is more, excavations of the recent years show that the relations between India and Central Asia relate to immeasurably remote past.

Most ancient tools of the primitive man, found in Central Asia, belong to the period of about 250-150 thousand B C. Those are the so-called pebble tools which were discovered not far from Issyk-kul on the On-Archa river and also in the region of Khmaja—Bakirgan in the Leninabad region and in a number of other regions.

Excavations in North-Western part of India and Pakistan testify that here too pebble-tools were used.

We do not know whether dissemination of this tradition was caused by the movement of ancient people from India to Central Asia or whether the similarity of culture is a result of the life of the people in similar ecological environment. But we can say with certainty that the culture of North Western India and South of Central As a in the epoch of lower and middle palacolith developed in a similar way.

* * *

GROWING TRADE TURNOVER

Department stores, shops and other business houses in Moscow are getting more crowded every day resulting in larger turnover of business. The daily turnover of the Moscow shops and stores is about 36 million roubles said Mr. Nikolai Tregubov, head of the Moscow Soviet's Department of Trade. "Foreign visitors often call our organisation the world's biggest merchant", he added

In the first two years of the current five-year plan period, 400 trading enterprises, mostly foodstuff shops and department stores, have been opened in Moscow. Especially popular with the Muscovites are 'Universam' self-service shops. They have efficient layouts and offer a wide range of products including vegetables, fruits, bread, meat etc. With a purchase requiring minimal time such a shop caters to 15 000 to 16,000 persons a day.

The trade turnover of the Moscow shops and stores is growing from year to year. The purchases grew by about 550 million roubles in 1972 compared to 1971 and a further increase is expected in 1973. The trading network is being expanded and a large number of shops and department stores will be opened during the year.

The larger turnover in shops is an index of the growing standard of living of the people since the prices in the USSR are stable and if at all there is any change they tend to decrease.

* * *

GEOCRYOLOGY IS FASCINATING

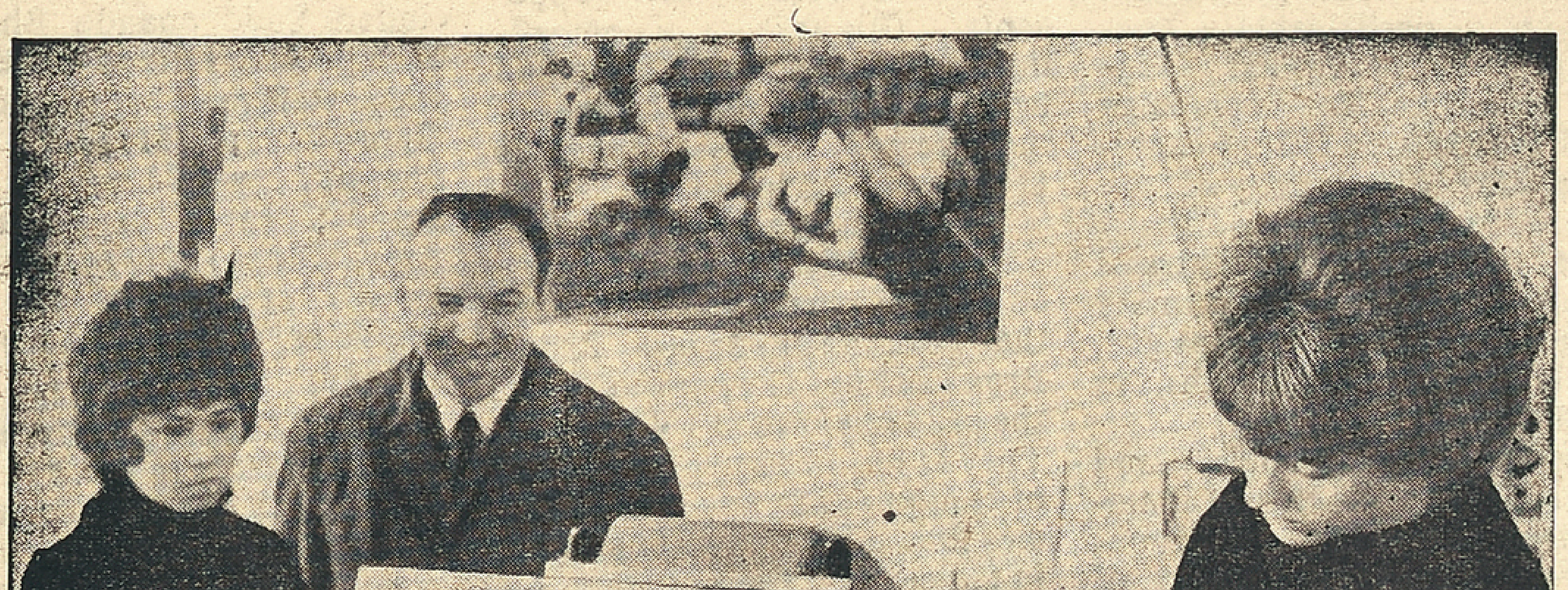
Do you know what geocryology is? I didn't, when a book landed on my desk: Geocryological Studies, published by—wait for it!— the Igarka Frozen Ground Research Unit of the Institute for the Study of Frozen Ground, Siberian Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Well, at least that explains what geocryology is!

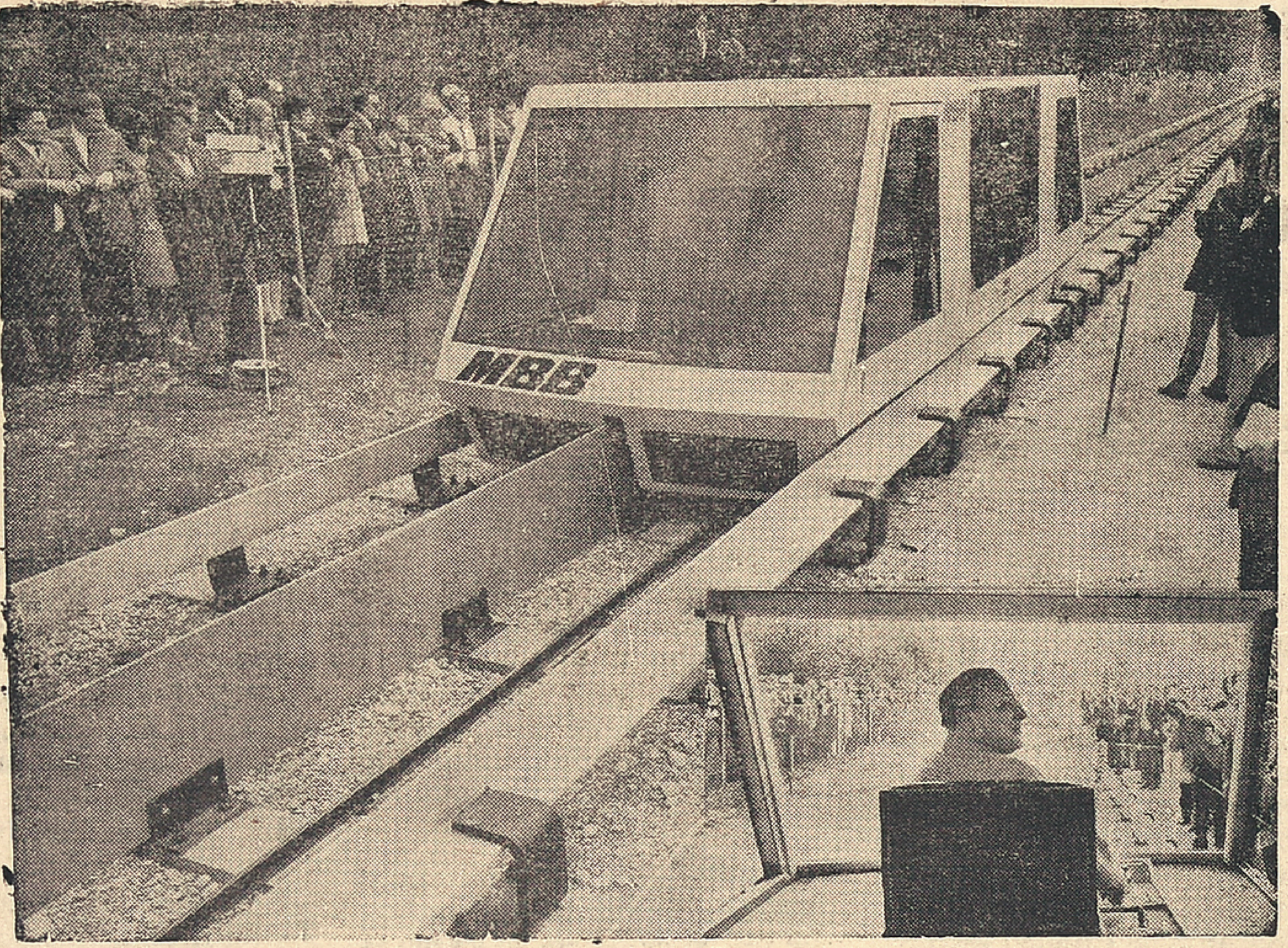
Actually it's a fascinating book.

The unit has a huge underground laboratory under 30-foot

(Contd. on page 12)



Inside a Department Store



Munich (INB) This high speed railway will travel through Germany at a speed of more than 400 kilometres per hour in some years from now. The Federal German Minister for Transport Georg Leber (right in photo) took part in an initial test ride on the grounds of the firm of Messerschmitt-Bolkov Blohm in Ottobrunn near Munich. The prototype—weighing 5,200 kilogrammes, which serves to examine magnetic cushion technology, is the first vehicle in the world propelled by a linear motor, which is carried on and drives along magnetic fields. Conventional wheel-track technology at such high speeds would only lead to considerable technical difficulties, as for instance great wear and tear. This new project is one of those which it is hoped will solve the problems of mass transprot in Western Germany by the year 1980.

Elections : English And American Style

By MARVIN COX

LONDON: The recent U.S. election cost $400 million, of which $100 million went toward President Nixon's reelection. The rest helped fill 500,000 elective posts across the country. Sen. John Tower of Texas spent most, $1.5 million. In contrast, candidates for the British Parliament are limited to some $3,000.

A candidate for a seat in Parliament is restricted to the equivalent of about $1,900 for his campaign, plus an additional allowance of one or two cents for each voter in his constituency The amount of this allowance per voter is determined by whether it is a "county" constituency (rural) or a 'borough" constituency (town or city).

The expense allowance for each registered voter or "elector" is one shilling for each six electors in County constituencies, and one shilling for each eight electors in Borough constituencies. With a shilling valued at around 12 or 13 cents, U.S., and constituencies ranging from around 75,000 voters in Northern Ireland to about 60,000 in England and Wales, and 50,000 in Scotland, simple arithmetic shows that including the $1,900 campaign allowance, the permitted campaign outlay in even the largest constituency would total less than $3,200.

One financial aid, not included in the above calculation, is one postage-free mailing to each of the voters in the candidate's constituency. The documents included in this mailing must be identical for each constituent, and the typing, printing and stationery must be paid for out of permitted campaign funds. American congressional candidates are not permitted this free mailing of campaign material, and the use or abuse of the congressional franking privilege by incumbents is sometimes a campaign issue in U.S. elections.

The more compact geographic make-up of parliamentary constituencies in the United Kingdom simplifies the campaign travel demands on British candidates; and the brevity of the election campaigns, usually about three weeks, contrasts sharply with the lengthy primary and general election campaigns, usually lasting many months, in the U.S.

One factor in the briefer—and less expensive — British campaigns is the absence of primaries, which is so much a part of the American political scene.

The selection of candidates to "stand" for election to Parliament is made by local "associations" of the political parties offering candidates for seats in that historic legislative body. Details of this party selection process, so different from the traditional primary election battles in the U.S., cannot be dealt with here, but this system works satisfactorily for the British electorate.

Again in contrast with American campaign practices, television and radio play little part in British elections. Candidates for Parliament do not buy radio and TV time to make broadcasts to their constituents.

British candidates are, thus, under no pressure to match or exceed the ou lays for expensive

Marvin Cox, who recently retired as congressional liaison officer to the U.S. Information Agency, has been visiting England to study differences between the American Congress and British Parliament systems.

broadcasts made by their opponents. This absence of competition for exposure on radio and television would remove one of the greatest expense items in U S. campaign budgets.

Television coverage of parliamentary election campaigns is strictly on a news basis by both the government-owned British Broadcasting Corporation and the privately owned TV network. They cover newsworthy aspects of campaigns in key constituencies, but play infinitesimal parts in the races for the more than 600 seats in the House of Commons.

The pecuniary rewards of an MP are considerably less than those of an American MC. The British MP receives 4.5 thousand pounds a year, worth about $10,000 as compared to a congressman's annual stipend of $42,000. The MP receives a maximum of about $2 500 for strenographic help, while the MC's clerk-hire allowance runs into the tens of thousands, plus ample office space in Washington and in his district, which perquisites are denied his British counterpart.

But whatever the disparities in the two legislative bodies, they share one common attribute: There is no dearth of candidates to occupy seats in either House, be it Parliament or Congress.

From Page 3

V.V.S. Aiyar

month survey the happenings in our own land and the countries of the world expressing our views thereon. In short, competent writers and authorities will write on every branch of knowledge that is worthy of cultivation and make 'Bala Bharati' a real treasure-house of wisdom "

The first issue of "Bala Bharati" contained a sumptuous fare on the lines promised in the editorial. Five articles, two stories, one serial, and two poems, (not to mention the column of political notes and the page of book reviews,) found a place in the first number. Aiyar contributed two of the articles and the two stories: the articles were both on literature, a subject very much after Aiyar's heart. The first article, "Kavya Uddyanam", surveyed the treasures of the world's literatures, showing Aiyar's wide reading and scholarship. It is noteworthy that Aiyar says in this article that of all the pleasures in life *there is nothing comparable to the enjoyment of literature.* The other article was on "Kamba Ramayanam". Of the two stories, "Rajagopalan's Letters", which was continued month after month in self-contained instalments, was a deft mixture of fiction, travelogue and philosophy, while "Laili Majnun", the other short story, was the famous love tale taken from Nizami, the Persian poet, but woven into a modern short story in Aiyar's own fashion. To this day, this is one of the best short-stories in the Tamil language.

The other contributors in the first issue of "Bala Bharati" included Suddhananda Bharati, a born poet and fluent writer who was a staff member of the Tamil Gurukulam; Mahesa Kumar Sharma, well-known Tamil author; and Amudhan, (D. Aravamudan) who became better known as Amrita and as the Manager of Sri Aurobindo's Ashram.

"Bala Bharati" maintained its high standards in the subsequent issues. It was well reviewed in the Press and was recognised as a shining star in the firmament of Tamil journalism. It eschewed evanescent matter and pursued a policy of presenting stuff of deep values. Everywhere it was accepted as a class literary journal—except by the Government of the day! Aiyar, perhaps with nostalgic memories of friendships made in Bellary Jail, sent a copy of "Bala Bharati" for circulation to permitted prisoners there. The paper was referred to the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Government in Madras, who in all their wisdom and after a deep and careful study no doubt, advised the Jail authorities that the journal was unfit to be seen by the jail inmates!

(Next week :

Meeting Savarkar Again)

THE LAW OF NATURE

By A. KURLYANDSKY and A. KHATT

IN the vestibule of the maternity home there was rather a tense situation: the husbands were smoking together, walking restlessly from one corner to the other, and every now and then stealing a glance at the door. All were awaiting the news.

At last the door opened and a nurse came in. A deathly silence descended.

"Comrades." said the nurse in a loud voice, "which one of you is Sergeyev?"

A stocky man rose from a Chair, and unhurriedly stubbed out his cigarette.

"I'am Sergeyev..."

"Congratulations," smiled the nurse, "you have a daughter."

"How come—a daughter?"

"Yes, a marvellous little girl. Three kilograms, two hundred grams. Congratulations".

"Wait a minute," said the man gruffly. "I don't need a daughter. I want a son."

"Next time you'll have a son, without fail."

But what about today? Isn't there just one boy left?"

"No," the nurse burst out laughing. "They've all been taken."

The man took the nurse by the elbow;

"Nurse, I beg you, can't you change things round?"

"Change what?"

"Well...a girl for a boy."

"What an ideal! Of course not!"

"I understand the difficulty" the man said quietly.

"All the trouble and agitation...But don't be disturbed, I'll make it worth your while."

"What do you mean—worth my while?"

"You understand me—I'll do what I can. You won't be left unrewarded."

"What are you saying? Are you serious?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, do you know what," gasped the nurse, that's the first time I've ever heard such thing!"

"Don't tell stories," the man cut the air abruptly with his hand. "First time, I bet! Look at that fellow over there in glasses, he's managed a son all right. And that chap with the bunch of flowers, so has he. Do you think we don't know how these things are done?"

"Shame on you, and a grown-up man, too!"

"I've got nothing to be ashamed of!" the man cut in "Better tell me straight out: will you do the changing?"

"No, I won't !.

"Hand me the complaints book!"

"We're not a shop here," retorted the nurse, "we have no book for written complaints."

"Then call the manager."

"We don't have a manager, either?"

"What's this you say: are you laughing at me, or what?" replied the man, up in arms. "No complaints book, no manager, and no boys! Whose eyes are you trying to pull the wool over?"

From the next room came a man in a white overall.

"What's the matter here? What's all the fuss about?"

"Well, you see, Vikenty Mikhailovich," said the nurse, "this comrade is not satisfied. He doesn't want to take his daughter,"

"And I shan't take a girl, either!" reaffirmed the man. "I've stood here hours waiting in the queue, and I'am not going to be shoved off without a son."

"Calm down, comrade" said the doctor, "the nurse is not to blame..."

"Oh, I know you!" shouted the man. "None of you here is to blame. Put on your white overalls, get fat, and do nothing. Do you think I shan't find a way of getting even with you?"

"Comrade,,' said the doctor, trying to calm him down, "we really are not responsible. One gets a girl, another gets a boy... That's the law of nature."

"And what did you get yourself?"

"I had..." the doctor began to mumble, "well, actually, I had a boy. But..."

"Perfectly clear. "said the man. "In your case it would be a boy. Well, never mind, I'll make it my business to expose you. I shall write to the papers, I'll complain to..."

Here the door opened and another nurse ran into the waiting room.

"Comrades, which one of you is Sergeyev?"

"I am."

"Congratulations, you have a son!"

"How's that—a son?" gasped the man in amazement. The nurse over there has just told me I have a daughter."

"That's right—a girl first, and now a boy. You've got twins !"

The man looked round triumphantly:

"Aha! Got scared, did you? The law of nature, my foot! I know all about the laws of nature. If you don't take people by the throat and insist on rights, you get nothing!"

— —

Saving Ancient Edifices

NEW YORK CITY: A New York University professor of fine arts has been granted a U. S. government patent for a method of preserving limestone, sandstone and marble buildings and monuments. Konwn as the barium ethyl sulphate process, it has been tested on the ruins of Persepolis in Iran, the Parthenon in Athens, the Lincoln Memorial in Washington and elsewhere.

Dr. Edward Vele Sayre, who also is a senior chemist with the U.S. Atomic Energy Agency devised the process, and Savestone Corporation of Chicago has been licensed to use it.

Porous sections of a stone are penetrated with a solution of the sulphate in water. The sulphate is deposited slowly and in a controlled way to consolidate and harden the stone. The patent describes the process as preserving stone that contains at least five per cent by weight of calcium carbonate.

Once Bit

At the book fair in Frankfort on the Main (F.R.G.) American book agent Francis Greenburger offered publishers the manuscript of an allegedly authorized biography of Greta Garbo. There were no buyers, however. And this despite the fact that a book about this famous film star, who retired in 1941 at the age of 36, refusing to see newsmen and living in seclusion, would probably sell millions of copies. The recent scandal over the Howard Hughes autobiography makes publishers wary. What if the Garbo biography is another forgery?

* * *

Discipline In The Raw

What is a GI to do if he meets a nude general? To put an end to all doubts, the officer commanding the American Tan Son Nhut air base in South Vietnam has issued instructions to the effect that a soldier must salute an officer even if he himself or the officer is naked.

Suspended Bank

The frequency of bank robberies in the capitalist countries has impelled banking houses to seek new safeguards against hold-ups. One of the latest devices is the designing of bank buildings of a new type. The U. S. Federal Reserve Bank is building one such structure in Minneapolis. Designed by Gunnar Birkerts on the suspension bridge principle, it has eleven storeys resting on cables passed through ten of the floors and attached to two supports. The eleventh floor is a steel structural element joining the two supports.

Apart from the supports, the only point of contaet with the ground is an elevator shaft with six lifts placed three metres away from the wall of the building. The staircase, freight lifts, lavatories and all communications are placed in the supports in such a way that the floors are in effect isolated from one another. The builders believe that this will make it easier to ensure security. To prevent attacks in the entrances to the building, these are placed underground. For motor vehicles, including vans carrying money, there will be a subterranean loading platform.

The cast is not expected to be higher than that of multistorey buildings of the conventional type.

Free copies of one of the world's most quoted newspapers

Judged the most fair newspaper in the U.S. by professional journalists themselves. A leading international daily. One of the top three newspapers in the world according to journalistic polls. Winner of over 79 major awards in the last five years, including three Pulitzer Prizes. Over 3000 newspaper editors read the Monitor.

Just send us your name and address and we'll mail you a few free copies of the Monitor without obligation.

Please Print

Name ____________

Address ____________

City ____________

Country ____________

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Box 125, Astor Station
Boston, MA U.S.A. 02123

Z3SEA

From page 1

Have Reactionaries...

is hardly above board. And now the latest is the new tension that Reaction has fomented between Orissa and West Bengal. While the prompt police measures by both the State Governments are commendable, it is to be noted that the trouble was sparked off by a blatantly slanderous comment against the offer of Orissa doctors to work in West Bengal, by a Calcutta daily well known for its pro-American links; but the Chief Minister uptil now, has desisted from taking any action against the guilty newspaper presumably because it gives him support against the rival newspaper group owned by one of his opponents in the inner factional politics of West Bengal Congress.

In the weeks and months ahead, there are signs of many more trouble spots coming up. The Jana Sangh plan to concentrate in the Adivasi belt spreading over the four States of Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, is extremely ominous; for there is located the bulk of the country's heavy industry. And Sri Dhote's threat to agitate for a Vidarbha enclave can no longer be dismissed lightly. The hill regions in Uttar Pradesh are in ferment, and neither Mysore nor Gujarat can survive the onslaught of sub-regional pressures.

Once Dr Karan Singh was known to favour the idea of a Vishal Himachal extending from Jammu to Ladakh to join up with the present Himachal Pradesh, while Sri Charan Singh might again start taking of a Vishal Haryana extending to the Western UP so that his dream of a Jat homeland may be realised.

NEO-COLONIALISM

This new Right strategy aiming at the balkanisation of the country with New Delhi being virtually reduced to the post office of a confederation fits in with the interests of neocolonialists, who see in a consolidated India a roadblock to their intrusion into the national life of this far-flung Republic. With the Vietnam war ending in an ignominious retreat for the US Administration, it would be natural for its policy-planners to find out new ways and means of gaining a foothold on this subcontinent, particularly in this country.

For, they have seen that when the milions of this country could be mobilised in a determined offensive against the parties of the Right by the mere promise of radical reforms by Smt Gandhi, the political base of the pro-US elements was practically shattered. From Sri K. Patil to Dr I. G. Patel, many had to quit the scene. It is therefore, only to be expected that the new strategy of the Right to go in for disruption and vivisection, should have the blessings of the American Lobby, if not its active involvement as many of the reports seem to bear out.

CIA & RIGHTISTS

For some weeks, many Congress leaders from the party President downwards, made a lot of noise about the danger of CIA infiltration. The exercise no doubt had its positive impact. But such propaganda in a generalised form carry little weight if it is not clearly brought out that the CIA can make a headway only if the forces of the Right are allowed to dig in. The CIA does not always drop paratroopers with cloak-and-dagger experties: it operates in a political set-up such as ours through the agents of the vested interests.

And, so, the internal struggle for radical reforms to curb and eliminate the vested interests, is inextricably linked with the struggle in defence of the nation's sovereignty and integrity against the danger of external forces of subversion. The pressure groups of the Right at home act, in the final analysis, as the collaborators of the US agencies.

If the national scene has, within the short span of a single year, changed beyond recognition, the responsibility for this lies primarily with the national leadership, Smt Gandhi in particular. Four years ago, her open challenge to the Syndicate bosses at the Faridabad session of the Congress, marked the beginning of the process of demarcation which finally led to the expulsion of the accredited leaders of the Right from the Congress, and subsequently to the rout of the Right parties at the poll, while all the time, she was gaining in strength as the symbol of new resurgence of hope among the masses. Now, it is her inability to keep up, in the last one year, the momentum of radical advance, that has brought in the first signs of doubt, if not misgivings, among a fairly good number of those who can by no means be regarded as her adversaries, about her readiness to fight the powerful vested interests.

COMPLACENCY CORRODES

The electoral triumph of the last year set in a sense of complacency; and complacency in political life, invariably corrodes the urge to go forward. This becomes more so for the Congress with its time-honoured tradition of making peace with the vested interests. In the last twelve months, one needs no reminding that the vested interests, to a very large extent, have been able to worm their way back into political life.

All this does not mean that the battle is lost. Radical perspective has not lost its power of mass attraction. The recent Government announcement of take-over of private coal-mines, for example, has had an electrifying effect among some of the most down-trodden sections of the country's working class, engaged in the hazardous search for black gold, hundreds of feet underground, under conditions of indescribably primitve exploitation.

PROGRESSIVE YOUTHS

And inside the Congress, too, there is a large body of youth committed to a progressive line, and with them, there are leaders who can claim to stand up to the allurements of office or patronage. If the Government acts up to its pledged programme of reforms with determination and keeps at arm's length all the agents of Big Money from the corridors of power, then the euphoria of 1970–71 can still be recaptured.

For such an endeavour, Smt Gandhi will have to curb the proclivities of some of her colleagues pitchforked to key positions in the Government, as also of some of the hangers-on who unabashedly try to throw their weight about on the strength of the claim of being in the proximity of the Prime Minister.

It is not the impetuous threat of resignation, but the revival of the resolution to fight for radical advance that alone can ensure not only Smt Gandhi's continuation in power, but in the present conjunction of forces, the integrity and progress of this nation as well. Milions in the country will, therefore, be watching her steps—whether in the sphere of action or patronage—in the months to come, with more care and scrutiny than they have ever done. Because, the direction that she chooses will determine to a large measure, their own fate, their hopes and aspirations for a better tomorrow.

Now The Cows Drive Up

Braunschweig : A cow milked by hand could be a tourist attraction by 1980.

At least in the Federal Republic of Germany, many farmers must still drive to the pasture twice a day in order to attach the milking machines to the cows.

This will soon change according to the farming experts.

As part of an experiment for rational milking, a stall with boxes on wheels is now in use at the Agricultural Research Institute near Braunschweig. In it are cows that are driven up for milking, feeding and care.

The farmer need only push a few buttons on his board and everything else is carried out automatically. 60 cows can be milked, fed and given water to drink within a good hour.

During this time, their boxes are also cleaned. Better milk, healthier animals and easier stall work are the goals of this experiment.

The cows seem to feel just as well in the boxes as they do out at pasture.

In The Land Of Aparthid

South African Minister of the Interior Connie Mulder forbade London showman Rolf Harris to perform before coloured audiences on allegedly "very good grounds." Harris, who was slated to give two performances in a theatre for coloureds, broke off his tour. He said he refused to allow anyone to tell him whom he should perform for. And Ronnie Quibell, a local theatrical agent, said he feared that "no foreign actors will now come to South Africa."

• • •

Unique Collection

An exhibition of a unique collection of arms is being arranged near Trieste, the West German Magazine Spiegel reports. It contains a vast number of exhibits, including a tank, a submarine, guns of different calibre, machine guns and other small arms, all collected by one Diego de Henriquez. "To combat violence," he says, "one must study everything man has invented for his destruction." Fifteen buildings are to be erected to accommodate the collection.

• • •

Mugged

Peter Brodie, former chief of Scotland Yard detectives, was recently held up by several men in an Underground train. All they took from him, however, was his diary. It is assumed that they hope to make use of his know-how for their own nefarious ends.

From page 9

permafrost, reached through a 150-foot tunnel.

No supports or props needed, because the ground's frozen solid. There they study all sorts of frozen soil, find out how it behaves, and work out ways of building houses on reinforced concrete legs over air cushions.

With the rapid development of the Soviet Arctic and sub-Arctic you can see how important that is.

We are now building high-rise buildings on permafrost.

You may think the main trouble with permafrost was subsidence but the book says it is "heaving".

Ice takes up more room than water, so when it freezes it expands the soil and exerts a terrific upward thrust.

At Igarka they have tried injecting some sort of resin into the foundations of buildings which cuts down heaving quite a bit.

They hope to find cheaper resins, which will cut building costs too.

Permafrost is a wonderful refrigerator.

Just outside the shaft leading down to the Igarka "cold-hole" you can see trees looking as if they had been embedded in the ice only yesterday. Radiocarbon dating shows they are 30,000 years old.

Sequences from Kathak dance.

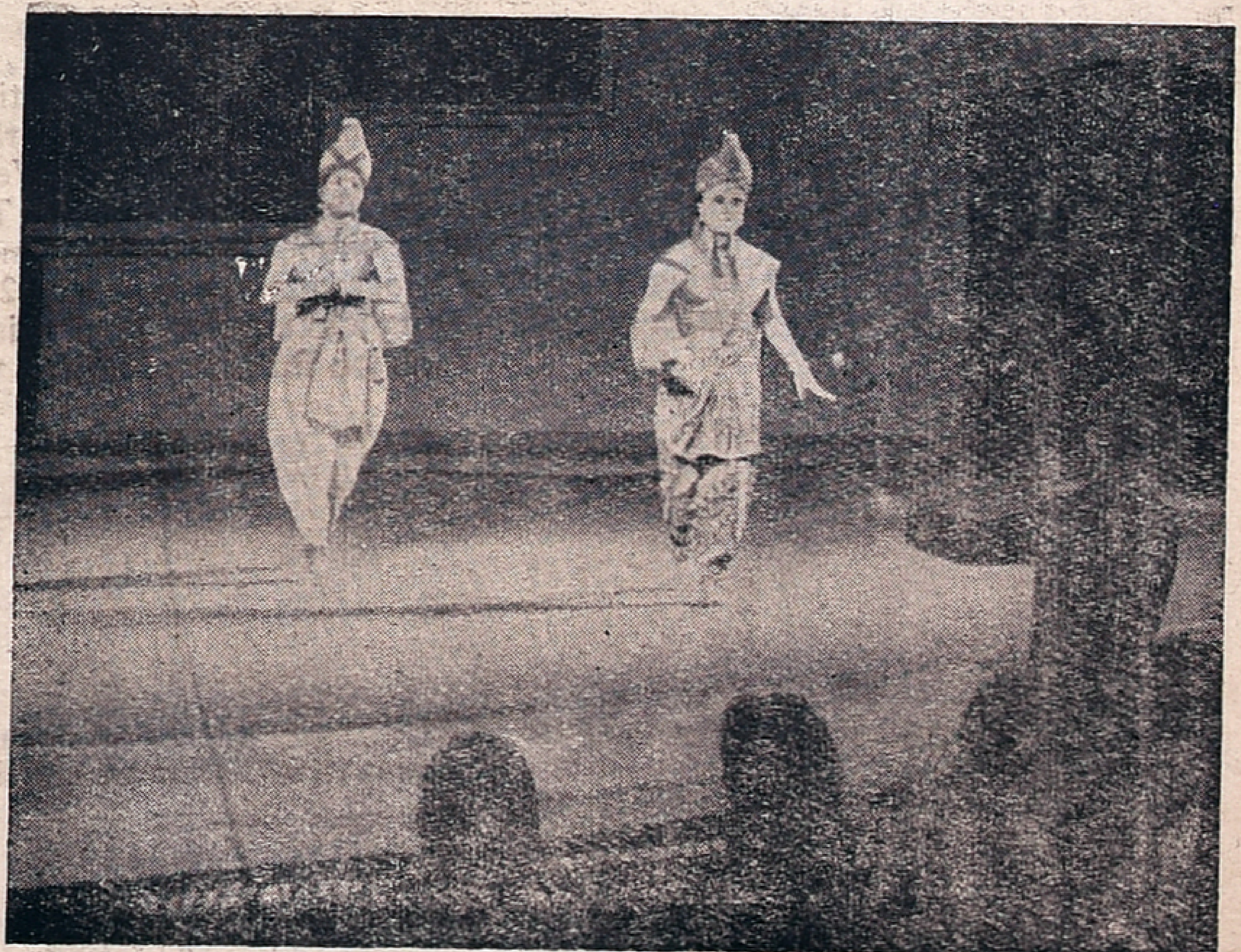
From Second Cover

ming little performance about Krishna and Radha. The dancers created the illusion of Krishna's love pranks that aroused Radh's jealousy, his disappearance and then return to his happy beloved.

When the Krishna-Balaram duet appeared on the stage the public gave them a tremendous appalause. Darshana and Shantibala recreated the boyhood games of Krishna and his brother with such charming sincerity and gracefulness that all the people in the hall could not help having a feeling of warmth towards them.

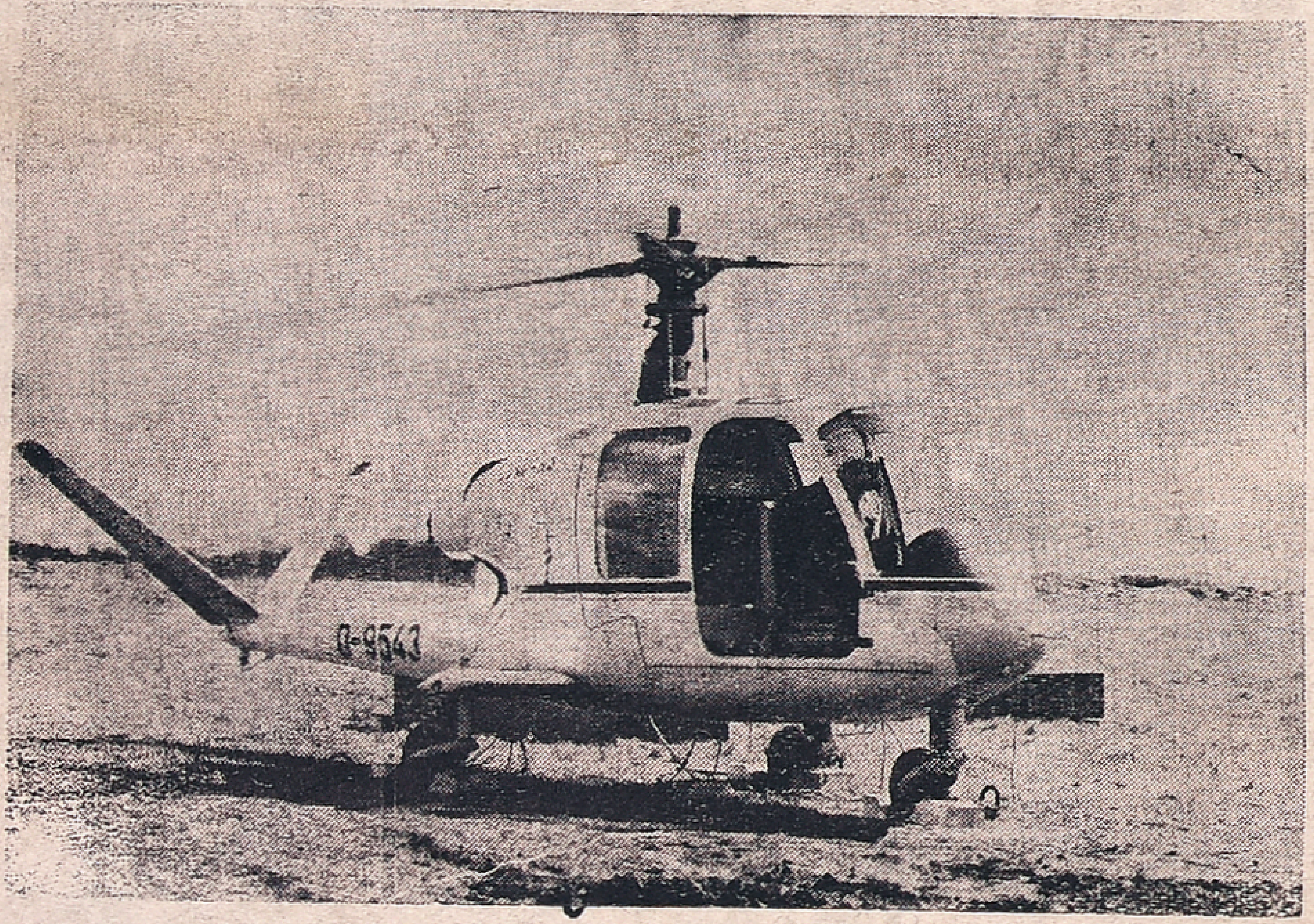
The concert ended with a dance in the Manipuri style--once again the girls quintet glorified Krishna. The patterns that the artistes wove during their performance aroused interest not only of the general public but also of choreographers. The Indian dance gave them food for imagination and stimulated their creative thought. Together with all the people in the packed Tchaikovsky Concert Hall they applauded the representatives of Indian art about whom the famous ballerina Galina Ulanova once said: "the better you know this immortal art, the more you wish to see, hear and feel its intransient charm."

Krishna and Radha in Manipuri dance.



Two of the artistes who cast a spell on the audience.

Hannover (INB) A "Teach-In in Beat" was demonstrated by 'Udo's Pop & Jazz Dancers" Wiesbaden to the participants at the international Dancing Teachers Congress in Hannover (Federal Republic of Germany.) The organisers of the super party for young people were the German General Dancing Teachers' Association, whose around 1,000 members work in 650 dancing schools. Over the past year, dancing ins ructors have increasingly been using "lead dancers" in their lessons. Especially talented members of the course set the cue for otherst as "gogo girls and gogoboys" they dance the different beat variants which are growing in popularity in Europe such as the best waltz" or the "beat—countrystyle".



Bremen (INB) One of the most interesting new developments from the German air industry since the Second World War was the VFW–H3 helicopter, developed and constructed by the Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke in Bremen (Federal Republic of Germany). The technical data of the three-seater craft: rotor diameter of 8.70 meters 9.30 metres overall length. flying weight 965 kilogrammes, top speed-250 kilometres per hour and a range of 500 kilogrammes at maximum cruising speed. In other words, just the job for internal travel within a country.

Edited and published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Pattere Road, Mount Road, Madras-2. Editor D. Krishnamurthy.